Content of tables

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Chapter one

Introduction

This chapter contain the following subjects :-

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Research motivation

1.3 Current system.

1.4 Problem definition

1.5 System description

1.6 System tools.

1.7 Scope .

1.1 Introduction

Many of the items you use today are a result of technology. Your cell phone, microwave oven, and washing machine are all the result of scientific discoveries combined with engineering that benefiticiary allowed people to invent products that have improved the way people live.

Advanced technology has improved our health, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, how we wear, how we travel, and how we communicate with one another .

Computer is a general purpose device that can be programmed to carry out a finite set of arithmetic or logical operations. Since a sequence of operations can be readily changed, the computer can solve more than one kind of problem.

Because of the great progress in the world of information technology in terms of speed and technology as wels the limited current system in accommodating the recent development and expansions in several works.

One of the fields that technology plays an important role is facilitatingthe transaction movement in many places like ministries ,universities and that is in one stop window that makes this work more easy and efficient.

1.2 Research motivation

1. The administrative transactions system in use within Sana'a University Presidency still in manual, which motivated us thinking in making a new automatic administrative transactions system.
2. The need to develope and upgrade the adminatrative transaction process in our country.
3. The desire to organize and facilitate the procedures of the process of transaction and reducing problems.

1.3 Current system

Transactions are carried out in the administration of public services in Sana'a university presidency by a traditional manual system, where is no electronic processing except for recording and saving the transactions in the excel program or typing in a word document.

The mechanism of the progress of work in the administration of public services is as following :

1. The different types of transactions are received from the individuals by a specialist, there are different types of transactions: (official, personal, external).

2. The benefiticiaries are instructed about the conditions and terms required to be obtained.

3. The documents given by individuals are revised and examined to make sure that all the needed transactions are presented according to the terms. The benefiticiary is then given a date to receive the completed transaction according to the time needed for processing (as shown in the services guide book).

4. The administration completes the services and the processing of the transaction according to their conditions (documents, procedures, form, time required , fees)

- Completing 100% of the transaction processing, for the services within the authorities vested.
- Partial Completion of the process, and completing the next steps in the concerned administrations.
- Completion of the services through the relevant administrations.

5. The administration receives incoming letters to the Ministry from different organizations (governmental or non- governmental), and delivers them to the relevant administrations.
6. The administration distributes the directories and brochures to the benefiticiaries of the services and any other official documents required to promote them.
7. Printing the work in relation to tasks and administration's specialties.
8. Saving and archiving the work in relation to tasks and administration's specialties.

1.4 Problem definition

1.4.1 Problem statement

The services provided by Audience service management routinely done manually through the secretary, that's why so many problems raised up. For example, the employees don't know the rout of the transaction has reached after being transferred outside office.

There is a record to all the received and outgoing transactions which is called "Alsearky". The employees are always in fear of losing this "Alsearky" because there is no other copy for it. And also when the employee goes out and takes "Alsearky" with him, the other employees work in the department is delayed.

Also if the transaction is transferred to a different department, the employee cannot follow up. And Some transactions don't come directly to the audience service, but did come late which means that there is no organization in the transaction movement.

1.4.2 Issues

1. The difficulties of the workflow of transaction.

2. Existence of corrupted administrative, which by the employee direct dealing with the benefiticiary could lead to more corruption such as bribery, squabbling, obstructing workflow of transaction,…etc.
3. Stalling of some employee performing their work cause in transaction to not be completed on time.
4. The office overcrowding cause in obstructing the movement between the benefiticiary and employee.
5. Benefiticiary doesn't know status of the transaction.

1.4.3 Objective

1. To facilitate workflow of the transactions .
2. Develop an application system to reduce the rotinly adminstra tive corruption, and also to reduce direct dealing between the benefiticiary with the staff in order to avoid bribery and squabbling.
3. Develop System that helps in oversight and evaluating the employees performance's job.
4. Developing the system to perform automatic facilitating and simplifying the movement of both benefiticiary and employee.
5. Develop a webpage to facilitate the query about status of the transaction.

1.4.4 Goals

Converting the manual system to automatic in order to accomplish the various transactions, to lessen managerial procedures and duration, as well as to increase satisfactions for both the benefiticiary and employee. And also Improve functionality inside the administrative authorities.

1.5 System descrption:

1.5.1 system definition

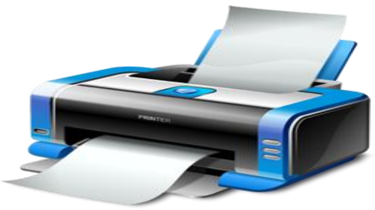
One stop shop window is a program for electronically transactions which is windows application that facilities electronic transaction and organizes it and webpage that provide query to know about the state of transaction.

1.5.2 system features

1. System support two language Arabic and English language.
2. Makes workflow easier which improves the level of performance in the Audience management.
3. Getting fast query about transaction from webpage which make easy communication and less cost.
4. The flow of transaction moves according to rules.
5. The system monitors employee work.

1.6 System tools:

1.6.1 Hardware tools

Statement	Product form
Computer device	
printer	

server	

Table1.1 hardware tools

1.6.2 Software tools

tement	Product form
Operating system (windows7)	
Visual studio 2008	

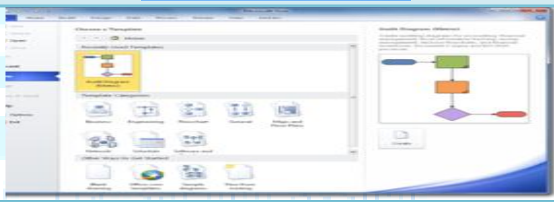
Sql server 2005	
office 2010	
Photoshop	
Visio	

Table 1.2 software tools

1.7 Scope

1.7.1 Geographical scope:

One stop shop window in Sana'auniversitypresidency without any branch. This system will be applied in the public management for audience service.

1.7.2 Functionality scope:

The users of the system differ according to different tasks and authorities are as following:

1) Administrator:
   a) Manage user.
2) Reception employee:

a) Add and Show of the transaction.

b) Doing general outgoing.

c) Giving completed transaction to beneficiticiary.

3) Employees in different departments:

a) Receive transaction from audience service management.

b) The migration of the transaction to other departments according to the transaction.

c) After finishing the transaction migrate it to the audience departments.

d) Webpage:

a) To query about the status of the transaction.

4) Visitors:

a) Benefiticiary.

1.8 Methodology

[1]"The methodology we choose for our project is Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC). The SDLC is a phased approach to analysis and design, which states that the systems are best developed through the use of a specific cycle of analyst and user activities.Here we have divided the cycle into seven phases, as shown in Figure 1.

Although each phase is presented discretely, it is never accomplished as a separate step. Instead, several activities can occur simultaneously, and activities may be repeated.

[1]SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
and DESIGN
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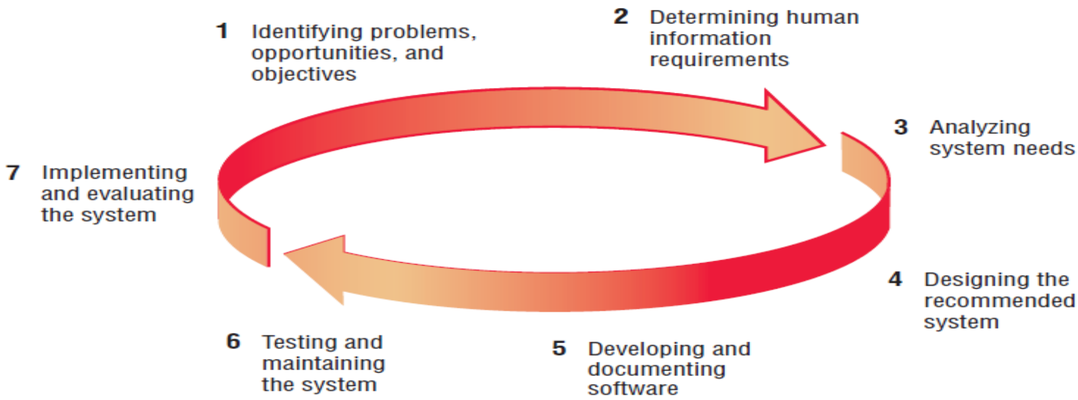


Figure 0.1The seven phases of the systems development life cycle (SDLC).

Phase one:Identifying Problems, Opportunities, and Objectives.

The output is Feasibility report containing problem definition and objective summaries from which the management can make a decision on whether to proceed with the proposed project.

Phase two: Determining Human Information Requirements.

The output is the analyst understands how users accomplish their work when interacting with a computer; and begin to know how to make the new system more useful and usable. The analyst should also know the business functions and have complete information on the people, goals, data, and procedure involved.

Phase three: Analyzing System Needs.

The output is Recommendation on what, if anything should be done.

Phase four: Designing the Recommended System.

The output is Model of the actual system.

Phase five: Developing and Documenting Software.

The output is Computer programs and System documentation.

Phase six: Testing and Maintaining the System

The output is problems, if any. And updated programs. And also make documentation.

Phase seven: Implementing and evaluations the system.

The output is trained personnel and Installed system.”

1.9 Constraint

1- Intranet network not connected with other colleges and centers.

2- Unavailability of electricity.

1.10Literature Review

1.10.1 In Dubai

System name:single window system for electronic services..

Geographical that applied in it:authority of Dubai electricity and water

Applied this system to:improve electronic services

The system allow the client to requestorder to connect electricityfrom contractors and consultants through single window system via the website of the authority and attach all the documents and technical diagrams that are required for insurance, the estimated cost of delivery and to coordinate and complete the work of connecting electric current.

Goals from system:

1- Improve work in government departments

2- Satisfying citizens.

"The IT department in authority sharing by support the project "one stop window" via international SAP programming "

1.10.2 Ministry of finance

System name: single window system for Electronic transactions

Geographical that applied it in: Ministry of Finance.

The beginning of the system was in 2006 and began implementation in ministry of finance in 2009.

The project was implemented by the following group

1-Administrator system (Mr.Othmanalsofany)

2-System designer (Mr.walidalqubati)

3-Technical support system(Mr.jamilalzubairi)

Features of the system

1. Easy tracking of the transactions.
2. Prevent direct contact with staff.
3. Reduce financial costs through taking off files and large number of delegates.
4. Make electronic archive to facilitate access to documents via searching in the system.
5. Reduce losing transactions through identify responsibilities for each delegate.

1.11 Project organization :-

This documents contain complete description and detailed for the project and all the steps to implement the project in the following chapters :-

Chapter one " introduction " :-

We discuss in chapter1 introduction about system contain research motivation,explain currentsystem, problem statment, the goals, issus, objectives, methodology, related work and explain all tools that used in project.

Chapter two "system analysis" :-

In chapter2 disscuse analysis phase that worked in project it's containintroduction about analysis, feasibilitystudy, collectiondata, requirement, explainDFD and data dictionary.

Chapter three "system design " :-

In chapter 3 explain design phase it's contain introduction about designsystem, system structure, database schema, data classification, database design sentences and default interface.

Chapter four "system execution":-

We discuss in chapter 4 about the execution phase The contents of this chapter are introduction about system execution, user inter face to system and some cod that used to program our project.

Chapter five:

We discuss in chapter 5 conclusion and our recommendation to develop the system

Chapter two

System Analysis

This chapter contain the following subjects :-

2.1 Introduction

To analyze the system it is a great importance in the system's life cycle, so it can be brought to and applied into framework. This importance is shown through:

By analyzing the system, it helps the analyst to detect the flaws in the current system. It also helps in advanced stages. Disseminating a new system without analysis makes this system unqualified to meet the requirements for which the system was built.

Neglecting the analysis process may cause failure in identifying and detecting the demands of the new system, which is the final goal in this stage.

Need for system analysis:-

[2]“Systems analysis, as performed by systems analysts, seeks to understand what humans need to analyze data input or data flow systematically, process or transform data, store data, and output information in the context of a particular organization or enterprise. By doing thorough analysis, analysts seek to identify and solve the right problems.

Systems analysis and design involves working with current and eventual users of information systems to support them in working with technologies in an organizational setting. User involvement throughout the systems project is critical to the successful development of computerized information systems.

Role of the system analysis:-

The analyst plays many roles, sometimes balancing several at the same time. The three primary roles of the systems analyst are :

1. Systems Analyst as Consultant.
2. Systems Analyst as Supporting Expert.
3. Systems Analyst as Agent of Change.

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[2]SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
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Qualities of the Systems Analyst

There are some qualities, however, the analyst is a problem solver. He or she is a person who views the analysis of problems as a challenge and who enjoys devising workable solutions. When necessary, the analyst must be able to systematically tackle the situation at hand through skillful application of tools, techniques, and experienceSystems analysts need to be able to understand humans' needs in interacting with technology, and they need enough computer experience to program, to understand the capabilities of computers, to glean information requirements from users, and to communicate what is needed to programmers."

2.2 Feasibility study

The feasibility study is one of the important areas for any project, which is in dispensable whether from private or public projects, represent the importance of these studies to establish the scientific evidence on the validity of the project or not and the target of the feasibility study is to determine whether the project was feasible to continue or not, as contribute feasibility studies to reveal the weaknesses of the project and also to high light its strengths.

It should be noted that the feasibility study is not an end in itself but its a means to reach the decision to approve or reject the project, there are many stages that is by studying the feasibility of any system. feasibility study is divided into four stages:

- Economic feasibility study.
- Scheduling feasibility study.
- Technical feasibility study.
- Operational feasibility study.

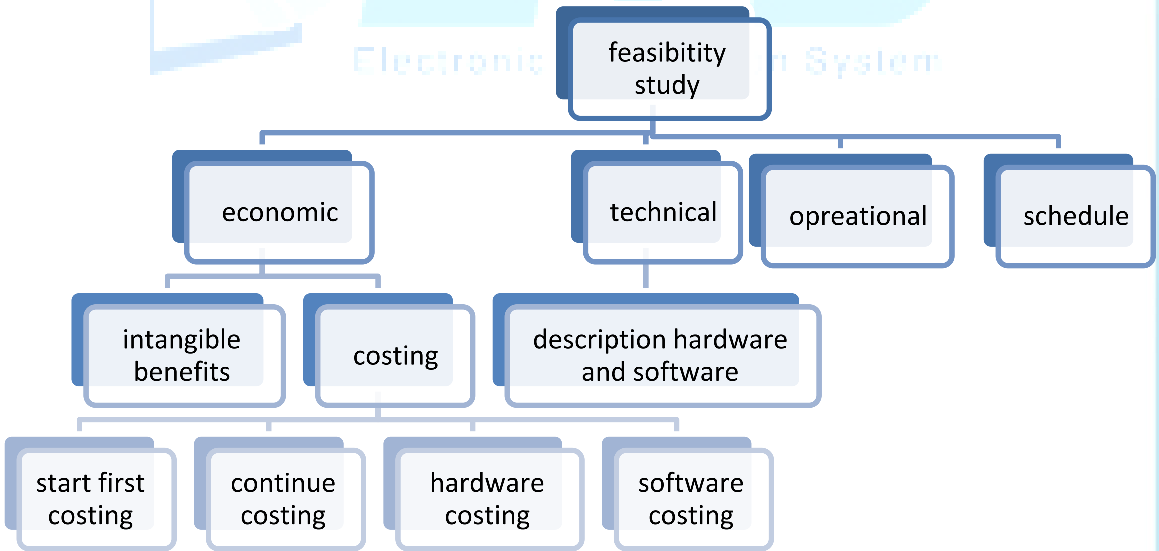


Figure 2.1 Hierarchy to obvious the feasibility

2.2.1 Economic feasibility study.

Feasibility studies are crucial during the early development of any project and form a vital component in the business development process. Accounting and Advisory feasibility studies enable organizations to assess the viability, cost and benefits of projects before financial resources are allocated. They also provide independent project assessment and enhance project credibility.

-**Intangible benefits**:-

1. Easy and clear interfaces help the employee in entering transaction data.
2. Saving time needed for working the transaction flow.
3. The benefiticiary feel more trusted and satisfaction when the transaction goes throw the system.
4. Collection, saving and archive important transaction data electronic for public management.

2.2.1.1 Costing

2.2.1.1.1 Start first costing:-

index	Items	The cost
1	System ET	3000$
2	Training for each employee	20$
3	Developed For example: when the system needs toadd new tasks or update.	1000$
4	System installatio/n For each device.	50$

Table2.1 primary costs of the system

2.2.1.1.2 Continues costing:-

index	The description	The cost
1	Maintains system.	500$

Table2.2 the continues costs of the system

2.2.1.1.3 Hardware costing:-

index	Requirements	Quantity	The cost	Total cost
1	Pc	10	450$	4500$
2	Printer	1	260$	260$
3	Server	1	750$	750$

Table2.3 hardware costing

2.2.1.1.4 Software costing:-

index	Requirements	Quantity	The cost	Total cost
1	Operating system (Windows 7)	10	150$	1500$
2	Office 2010	10	100$	1000$

Table2.4software costing

By studying the economic feasibility from this system we found that the cost of building the system is less than benefits they can get from using the system.

2.2.2 Technical feasibility study:-

This to know about the requirement for new system and what is available technology in the market so that they compatible with needs of system, and the management should buy this new technology and determine the importance, accuracy, speed, ease, safety and regulation of this system.

So in the audience service management just has two pc and one printer. And these tables are obvious the needed requirements for themanagement.

2.2.2.1 Tools description for hard ware and software:-

Index	Requirements	description
1	Pc	8GB RAM memory. Processorcore i7. Hard disk 500 GB. 0.5MB cache memory. VGA Intel DVD-RW
2	Printer	The printer is hp(laser jet pro cp1525 n)
3	Server	HP DL380 G7 E5630 470065_593 Intel Xeon Quad Core(2.53GHz,12MB L3,80),6x4GB,+CPU,+BPS.

Table2.5 hardware description

Index	Requirements	Features
1	Op windows 7	1. Speed. 2. Compatibility 3. Lower hardware requirements 4. Search and organization 5. Taskbar/Start menu
4	Visual studio2008	

Table 2.6 software description

2.2.3 Operational feasibility study:-

Operational feasibility determines if the human resources are available to operate the system once it has been installed. Users that do not want a new system may prevent it from becoming operationally feasible.

The employees who operate with system their skills in computer are moderate that's mean they can deal with it. And also some of them they have Certificate B.Sc and some of them don't. They have capability to learn more and increase their experience.

In our project the employees should have skills and abilities to operate the system once it has been installed and should accepte the new system. So the project will be benefit with less mistake and more accurate work.

2.2.4 Schedule feasibility study:-

Scheduling project important phase to determine how long the system will take to develop and if it can be in given time using schedule. A project will fail if it takes too long to be completed before it is useful. Typically this means estimating how long the system will take to develop,and if it can be completed in a given time period using some methodslike payback period. Schedule feasibility is a measure of how reasonable the project timetable is. Given our technical expertise, are the project deadlines reasonable Some projects are initiated with specific deadlines. You need to determine whether the deadlines are mandatory or desirable.means the default time to end the system (ESTIMATED TIME) by looking to (GANTT CHART).

the project. And wegive the project into phases every phase in specific timewe use the Gantt chart as way in scheduling.

PHASE	ACTIVITY	TASK	TIME ESTIMATED (DAY)
INITIATION	Project planning	Team member selection	10
		Project selection	**10**
		Problem definition	**5**
ANALYSIS	Data gathering	Conduct interview and observe reaction	20
		Read company report	**2**
	Proposal preparation	**Perform** cost –benefit analysis	**4**
		Prepare Proposal	**7**
	Feasibility study		**10**
	Data flow and decision analysis	Analyze the data flow	**20**
DESIGN	System design preparation	physical design	**7**
		input design	**7**
		Output design	**7**
		Program design	**30**
IMPLEMENTAION	System **implementation**	Implementation	**10**
		Testing	**5**
		Evaluation	**5**

Table 2.7 Beginning plan for projectbybreaking it into four major activities.

Through schedule feasibility study we can complete this project phases in period between August and end February.

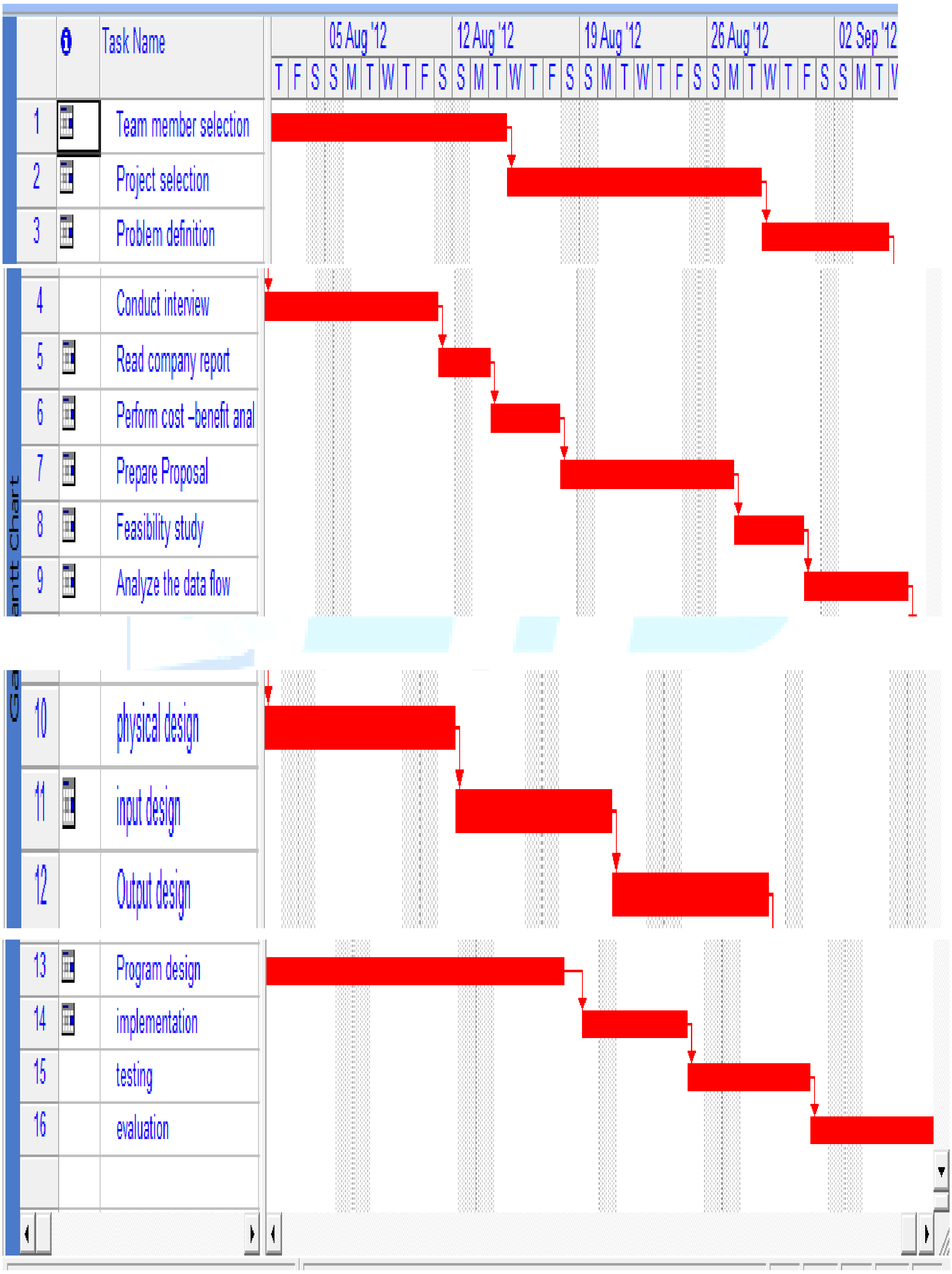


Figure 2.2 diagram Using a two-dimensional Gantt chart for planning activities thatcan be accomplished in parallel.

2.3 Collecting Data:-

There are five methods for data gathering as follows:

1. Interviews:-

An information-gathering interview is a directed conversation with a specific purpose that uses a question-and-answer format. In the interview you want to get the opinions of the intervieweeand his or her feelings about the current state of the system, organizational and personal goals,and informal procedures for interacting with information technologies.

2.Obesrvation:-

Reviews the information environment in which the information user works in order to create a view of how information fits into theusers' work processes, Watch, follow and record activities as they are performed then interpret observations and draw conclusions.

3. Questionires:-

The use of questionnaires is an information gathering technique that allows systems analysts to study attitudes, beliefs, behavior, and characteristics of several key people in the organization whomay be affected by the current and proposed systems.Responses gained through questionnaires (also called surveys) using closed questions can be quantified.

4.Internet:-

New data gathering that came with the development of IT technologies that save time and effort than other methods like observations and interview .Using of internet has made itless costly and more quickly and easily to get information than ever before. Internet also allows more detailed information to be collected than traditional surveys.

5.Collecting documents:-

Documents are another way to get information about specific subject,collecting more documents give us more information and details .The documents can be bill, reports, records, and so on .

So with There are many ways to collect the required data, where as the most successful ways to our project are the interviews, observation and collecting documents.

1.Interviewees:-

We start our data gathering with making interviewee in finance mainstay to ask them about their system where they work on electronic transaction and after asking them we found the following :-

They told us that working on system much better than manual work it make the flow of transaction easier and faster and solve many problems faced before like Bribery and Corruption .

In there working the most important thing is called "outgoing", which save all important information about transaction, they also let us see their interfaces and how the main interfaces work in interring data, saving, and making query about any transaction.

The next place we went to was the general audience management in Sana'a university and they were the management that we want tobuild system for them, by asking them we found them working in manual and traditional way, but they use the computer only in simple way in excel program.

They received large number of transactions every dayand they start to work by computer but because their was no financial suppert they stopusing it.

They believe that the automatic system will be more sufficientand the best way to do the job.

2.The observation:-

-In the ministry of finance we noticed that the citizen came to ask about his transaction, the employee take the evidance and started to search about the transaction throughout the system using transaction number.

-In the audience managements in the University we noticed that they depend on the manual way for example the citizen or the student give his transaction to the management and they classify it in specific manual record according to it's type .

3.collecting documents:-

- We collect documents from the finance ministry they gave us sample of transaction form and it's required information

-In audience they were so helpful they copied many type of documents for us that discripe the flow of work in there managements and, also the records they save transaction in them.

Note:

We attach interview qustions, observation, and doucuments collection
In Appendix (B).

2.4 Requirements

2.4.1 Functional requirements

1. The reception employee receive the transaction documents from the benefiticiary.

2. In main screen the reception employee enter the important information about the transaction like: kind of transaction, the authority of transaction ,and the management should go to.

3. The reception employee checks the recommended documents' that is required from the benefiticiary.

4. The system gives the transaction unique number.

5.The employee print evidence for the transaction whiche consist from two parts the main part will be put with the transaction documents the and second part given to the benefiticiary and it has the date that the transaction would be ready .

6.The transaction is sent manually to other managements that process the transaction..

7. In each management after receiving the documents of the transaction and processing it the employee save the referral of the transaction either it is completed or under processing.

8. When all the needed referrals are "completed" the transaction become in the "outgoing ".

9. In general managements and when the transaction get back to audience management the employee saves the transaction as “final outgoing”.

10 .When the benefiticiary come to take his transaction the employee gives it to the benefiticiary from the giving screen using transaction evidence .

About webpage:

Visitors is the person who visit webpage and make query for his/her transaction. He/she enter number of transaction. After that press resultbutton to show report about state of transaction.

2.4.2 Nonfunctional requirements

2.4.2.1 Usability:

Simple interface and not complex for the employee so he can understand what the interfaces mean, this help the employee to understand the system easily and quickly learn it. Also the webpage visitor provides easy interface to facilitate making query about his transaction.

2.4.2.2 Reliability

1- Believing that the system will not interpenetrate when execution.

2-Trust system ,as well characterized by secretive in the password

2.4.2.3 Avaliblity:

1- The system is available for webpage 24 hour.

2.4.2.4 performance

2- Quick response from the system when the employees press any button.

3- Accurate information is always required.

2.4.2.5 Implementation

We will use the technique ASP.net andlanguage c# to create windows application and webpage

2.5 Data flow diagram:-

2.5.1 Context diagram

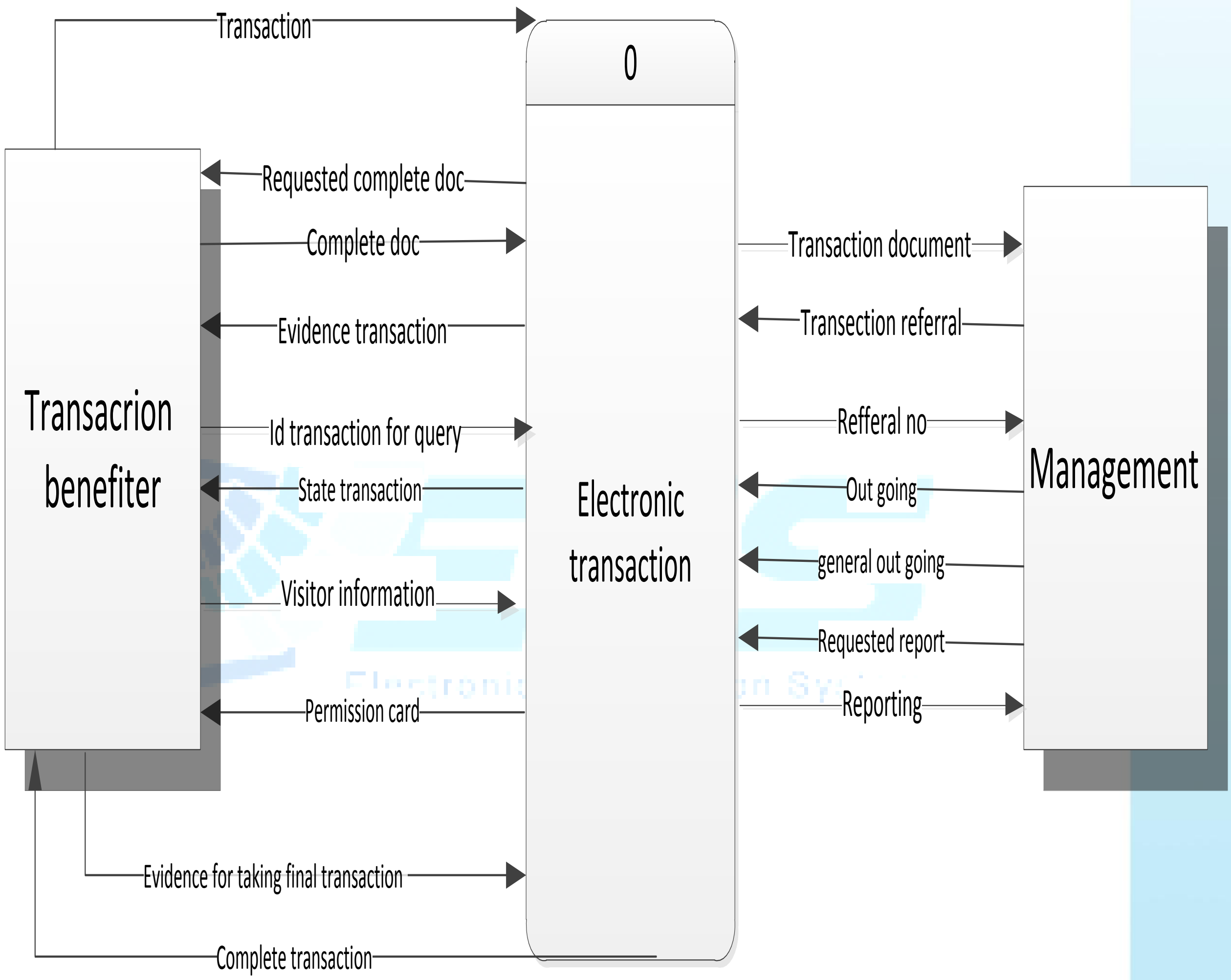


Figure2.3 context diagram

2.5.2 Level 0 :

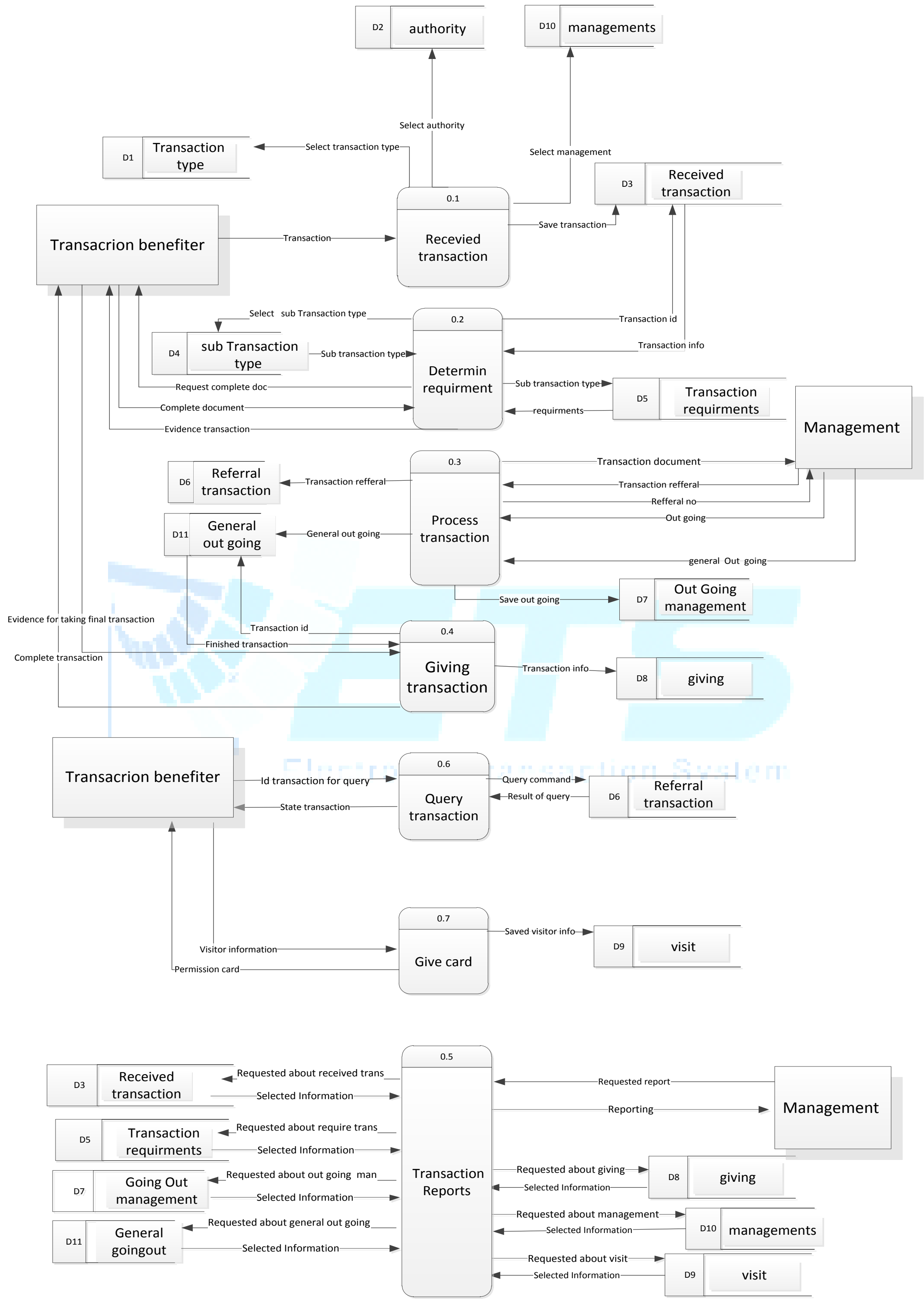


Figure 2.4diagram of level (0)

2.5.3 Level 1:-

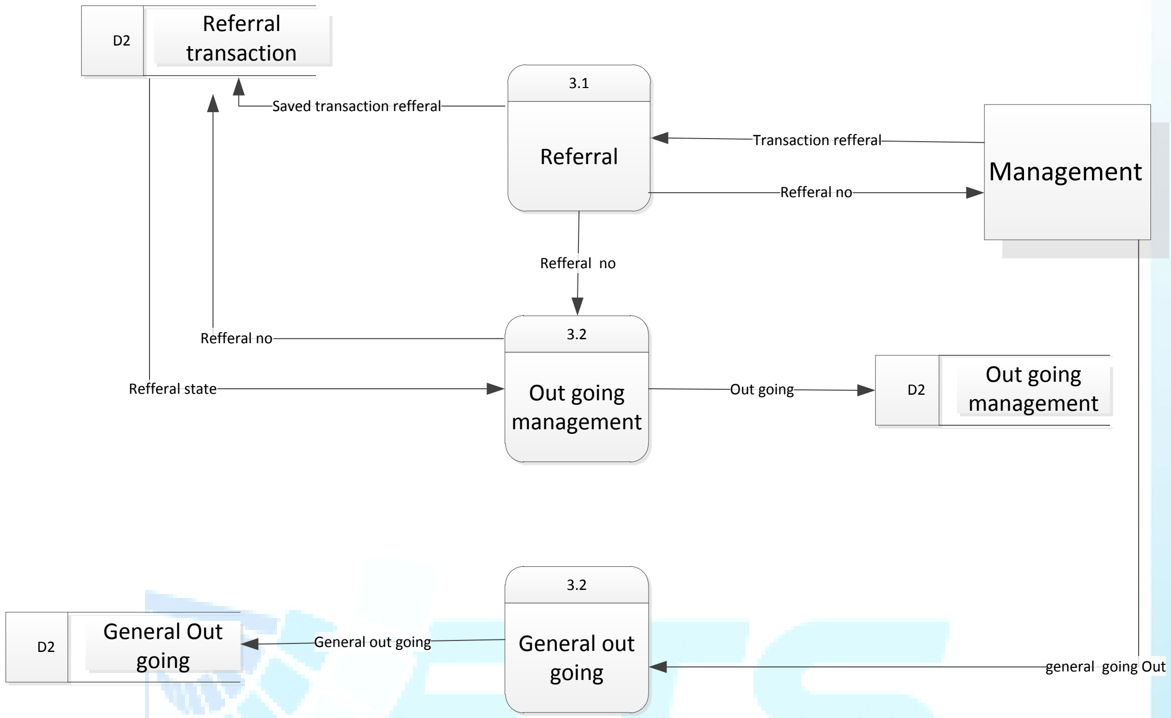


Figure 2.5 diagram level(1)

2.6 Data dictionary:-

2.6.1 Data flow:-

2.6.1.1 Data flows descriptions:-

1. Transaction:

ID	1
NAME	Transaction
DESCRIPTION	Introduce transaction document to the system.
SOURCE	Beneficiary
DESTNETION	Process : process transaction (0.1)
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	File.

Table 2.8

2. Completed documents:

ID	2
NAME	completed document.
DESCRIPTION	Benefiticiary send lake documents.
SOURCE	Benefiticiary.
DESTENATION	System.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	File.

Table 2.9

3. Evidence transaction:-

ID	3
NAME	giving evidence transaction.
DESCRIPTION	The employee print form and give it to benefiticiary.
SOURCE	System.
DESTENITION	Beneficiary.
TYPE OF DATA	File.

Table 2.10

4.Transaction documents:-

ID	4
NAME	Transactiondocuments .
DESCRIPTION	Giving documents of the transaction to managements to process it.
SOURCE	System.
DESTNETION	Managements .
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Documents.

Table 2.11

5.Transaction referral:-

ID	5
NAME	Transactionreferral .
DESCRIPTION	Every management save it is referral state .
SOURCE	Managements.
DESTNETION	System
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Report.

Table 2.12

6.Referral no:-

ID	6.
NAME	Referral no.
DESCRIPTION	After saving the referral, the system gives the referral unique number that’s using for migration the transaction between managements.
SOURCE	System
DESTENITION	Managements.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Number.

Table 2.13

7. Outgoing:-

ID	7.
NAME	**Outgoing.**
DESCRIPTION	Every management saves theout going for the transaction referring if it complete.
SOURCE	Managements
DESTENITION	System.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Information.

Table 2.14

8.Genaral outgoing:-

ID	8.
NAME	**General outoing.**
DESCRIPTION	Audience management saves the final outgoing for the transaction.
SOURCE	Managements.
DESTENITION	System.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Information.

Table 2.15

9.ID transaction:

ID	9
NAME	Id transaction
DESCRIPTION	Gives id to query about state of transition
SOURCE	Beneficitiary
DESTNETION	System
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Information.

Table 2.16

10. State transaction:

ID	10
NAME	State transaction
DESCRIPTION	Retrieve state transaction to benefiter
SOURCE	System
DESTENATION	Benefiticiary.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Report.

Table 2.17

11.Evidence information:

ID	11.
NAME	Evidence information.
DESCRIPTION	Benefiter introduce his evidence to system to take completed transaction
SOURCE	Benefiticiary.
DESTENATION	System.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Form

Table 2.18

12. Completed transaction:-

ID	12.
NAME	Completed transaction
DESCRIPTION	System gives benefiticiary his Completed transaction .
SOURCE	System
DESTENITION	Benefiticiary.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	File.

Table 2.19

13. Visitor information:-

ID	13.
NAME	visitor information
DESCRIPTION	Taking information about person who want to visit the management.
SOURCE	Visitor.
DESTENITION	System.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Information.

Table 2.20

14. Permission card:-

ID	14.
NAME	Permeation card.
DESCRIPTION	System give entering card for visitor.
SOURCE	System
DESTENITION	Benefiticiary.
TYPE OF DATA FLOW	Card.

Table 2.21

2.6.1.2 Data structure for data flow:-

1. transaction = subject +attachments +Benefiter name+ Benefiter telephone num.
2. completed documents =lake document .
3. evidence transaction = transaction id+ evidence id+Subject +benefiter name+ send date+ receive date.
4. transaction referral = referral send date + referral finish date+state+ transaction id .
5. referral no=referral no.
6. outgoing = referral no + go id +summary+ go date.
7. general outgoing =transaction id + is finish + summary.
8. Id transaction = transaction id .
9. State transaction =id transaction + state.
10. evidence information= transaction id+evidence id+ Transaction name+benefiter namesend date+receive date.
11. completed transaction=transaction file .
12.mvisitor information = visitor name + card id + visit reason + visit period +card type + management name.
13. permission card =card id .
15.request report= Transaction id.
16. Reporting = Transaction id+ state +referral send date + referral finish date+ management name.

2.6.1.3 Data element:-

1.Transaction:

ID	1
NAME	Transaction
ALIASE	Transaction documents.
DESCRIPTION	The benefiter send transaction documents to reception employee.
ELEMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
TYPE	Documents.
COMMENTS	The document that is required to process transaction.

Table 2.22

2. Completed documents

ID	2
NAME	Completed documents
ALIASE	Giving lake document to employee.
DESCRIPTION	Benefiter send lake document to the employee
ELEMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
TYPE	Documents.
COMMENTS	After checking the documents the benefiter send lake documents if there is lake .

Table 2.23

3. Evidence transaction

ID	3
NAME	Evidence transaction.
ALIASE	Giving evidence to benefiter.
DESCRIPTION	After completing the process of checking documents the employee give benefiter evidence to his transaction.
ELEMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
TYPE	Alphanumeric.
COMMENTS	This is a form contain all information about transaction is given to the benefiter he can receive the transaction by this evidence.

Table 2.24

4. Transaction referral:-

ID	4
NAME	Transaction referral
ALIASE	Transaction state.
DESCRIPTION	Every management save the transaction referral state.
TYPE	Alphanumeric .
COMMENTS	Transaction referral show the state for the transaction .

Table 2.25

5. Referral no :-

ID	5
NAME	Referral no.
ALIASE	Give referral no .
DESCRIPTION	Referral no is send to management
TYPE	Numeric .
COMMENTS	After saving the referral of the transaction the system give every referral specific number.

Table 2.26

6. Outgoing :-

ID	6
NAME	Outgoing .
ALIASE	Final state.
DESCRIPTION	Every management saves the final transaction state.
TYPE	State.
COMMENTS	Saving final transaction state for every transaction if its state "complete" .

Table 2.27

7. General outgoing:-

ID	7
NAME	General Outgoing .
ALIASE	Final outgoing in audience mangments.
DESCRIPTION	Audience managements save final outgoing after making all going in deferent managements .
TYPE	State.
COMMENTS	Saving final transaction outgoing for every transaction .

Table 2.28

8. ID transaction:

ID	8.
NAME	ID TRANSACTION
ALIASE	The number of transaction
NDESCRIPTIO	Gives id to query about state of transition.
ELEMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
CONTINUOUS OR DISCRETE	Continuous
TYPE	Numeric.
COMMENTS	The id of transaction uses to query about of state of transaction either in website or in system.

Table 2.29

9. State transaction

ID	9
NAME	State transaction
ALIASE	Flow transaction
DESCRIPTION	Retrieve state transaction to benefiter
ELEMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
TYPE	Alphabetic.
COMMENTS	State transaction show the state if it complete or under processing.

Table 2.30

10. Evidence information:-

ID	10
NAME	Evidence information
ALIASE	Form of transaction
DESCRIPTION	Benefiticiary introduce his evidence to system to take completed transaction
ELEMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
TYPE	Alphanumeric.
COMMENTS	Using evidence information the benefiticiary can receive the transaction or make query .

Table 2.31

11. Completed transaction

ID	11
NAME	Completed transaction
ALIASE	Final transaction
DESCRIPTION	Completed transaction is given to owner
ELEMENT CHARACTERISTICS	
TYPE	Alphanumeric.
COMMENTS	Giving final transaction documents to the benefiter .

Table 2.32

12.Visitor information

ID	12
NAME	Visitor information.
ALIASE	Owner information.
DESCRIPTION	Owner need to enter to finish his transaction
TYPE	Alphanumeric.
COMMENTS	Any visitor should give his/her personal information to enter for completing transaction if needed.

Table 2.33

13.Permission card

ID	13
NAME	Permission card.
ALIASE	Visitor card.
DESCRIPTION	Visitor is given card to visit required management.
TYPE	Numeric .
COMMENTS	Permissioncardcontain number for the visiting the managements.

Table 2.34

14.Request Report

ID	14.
NAME	Request report
ALIASE	Report.request
DESCRIPTION	Management request report from system
TYPE	Alphanumeric.
COMMENTS	Report contain transaction id ,management name, transaction state , referral send date , referral finish.

Table 2.35

15.Reporting

ID	15.
NAME	Reporting
ALIASE	Reports.
DESCRIPTION	System response to management requesting
TYPE	Alphanumeric.
COMMENTS	Report contain transaction id ,management name ,transaction state , referral send date , referral finish.

Table 2.36

2.6.2 Process logic "Structure English":-

Process (1.0) receiving transaction

1. Get transaction documents.
2. Get transaction type.
3. Get authority.
4. Get management.
5. Do attachment no.
6. Do notes.
7. Do owner information.
8. Do transaction subject.
9. Move transaction to received transaction.

Processes (2.0) determine requirements:-

1. If transaction exist in received

Then get sub transaction type

Get requirement for sub transaction

Do check requirements.

Else do nothing.

2. Get sub transaction type.
3. Get requirements.

If requirements not complete

Then

Request complete documents .

Else

Complete entering transaction.

END if .

Process (3.0) process transaction:-

1. Get transaction documents.
2. Do transaction referral.

If referral is "complete"

Then do “outgoing”

Else

Do no thing .

3. If all transaction referral “completed”

Then do “ general outgoing”.

Else

Do no thing.

Process (4.0) giving transaction:-

1. While general outgoing state "true"
2. Do giving transaction .

End while .

Process (5.0) query transaction:-

1.Do enter transaction id

2. Get transaction state .

Process (6.0) give card:-

1. Add visitor information .
2. Do give card.

Process (7.0) Report transaction:-

1.Management request reports from system.

2.Sysem gives report to management .

2.6.3 Data store :-

2.6.3.1 Data store description:-

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D1. Transaction Type TransactionKind . contain record for each type transaction
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 34
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	Trans_ Type . Transaction Type Record . Transaction Type ID. Null.
Comments:	The transaction type records are store all type of transaction .

Table 2.37

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D2. authority authority contain name of different authority that send transactions to the system.
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 204
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	authority . Record . Authority id.
Comments:	In this store name of authority that have transaction in the system.

Table 2.38

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D3 Received transaction. Received transaction. Contain record for each transaction andit's information.
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 507
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	Received_trans . Transaction record. Transaction id . Null.
Comments:	The transaction information records save all information of any transactionentered

Table 2.39

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D4. Sub Transaction type. Sub type of transaction contain sub type for the main transaction type.
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 62
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	Sub transaction type . Record . STT_ID .
Comments:	In this store we store sub transaction type.

Table 2.40

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D5. Transaction REQUIRMENTS. Documents . contain record for requirement of any transaction .
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 509
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	Transaction REQUIRMENTS . Transaction REQUIRMENTSRecord . ConSTT_ID.
Comments:	The requirement trans records are store all requirement for any type of transaction .

Table 2.41

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D6. TransactionReferring Transaction Referring States. Contain record for each transaction states.
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 536
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	TransactionReferring Referral Record. Referral_ID. Null.
Comments:	Thereferral transaction records store state transaction for each management if it completed to migrationto others or not complete

Table 2.42

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D7. Outgoingmanagements . Managements outgoing. contain record for each complete transaction in every management
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 116
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	GoingOut management. Outgoing management Record . Referral no management id.
Comments:	The output records are save the transaction completed in the mangment .

Table 2.43

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D8. . giving transaction Delivering transaction contain information when the benefiter receive his transaction.
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 163
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	giving transaction . Record . STATE
Comments:	In this store we store sub transaction type.

Table 2.44

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D9. visit. VISITORS . contain record for the visits and visitors of transaction.
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 471
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	Visit . Visit Record . Visit ID. Null.
Comments:	The Visit records are store all visits and visitors such as transaction.

Table 2.38

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D10. Management. Management. contain name of different management that receive transactions.
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 108
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	management . Record . management id.
Comments:	In this store name of management that receive transaction from the system.

Table 2.45

Data Store Description Form	
ID : **Name:** **Alias:** **Description :**	D11. General Outgoing . FINAL TRANSACTION. contain record for each FINAL transaction
Data Store Characteristics **File type :** **File format :** **Record size :**	 Computer . Database . 217
Data Set Name: **Data Structure :** **Primary Key :** **Secondary Keys :**	General GoingOut. Outgoing Record . Go ID. Null.
Comments:	The output records are save the transaction completed .

Table 2.46

2.6.3.2 Data Store Structure:-

D1:

Transaction Type=

Transaction Type +

Transaction Type_ ID+

D2:

Authority =

Authority _name + authority id + location .

D3:

Received Transaction =

Transaction ID +

Send_Date+

Referral Transaction-ID+

Referral Transaction-Date+

Attach No+

Notes+

Owner_Transaction+

Phone_ No+

Subject+

Delivery_Date+

D4:

-Sub transaction type =

Sub transaction type _id + Sub transaction type _name +condition account

D5:

Transaction Requirement=

Transaction_ID +Attach No+ Subject+

Condition Sub Transaction Type_ ID + Condition Sub Transaction Type_ Name+ State+ Notes .

D6:

Transaction Referring =

Referral Transaction _ID + Referral_Send _Date+

Referral_Finish_ Date +State +Management_ ID .

D7:

Outgoingmanagements =

GoingoutTransaction_Date +

Summary.

D8:

Giving transaction =

Transaction _id + owner name + delivery date .

D9:

Visit =

Visit_ID+Visitor_Name+Visit_Reson+Visit_DatE +No_Card+Card_Type+Visit_Time+Personal_ Type+Management_ Name.

D10:

management =

M_name + managementid + manger name + Recived_id

D11:

General Outgoing =

GoingoutTransaction_ ID +

GoingoutTransaction_Date +

Summary.

2.7 Entity relationship diagram (ERD):-

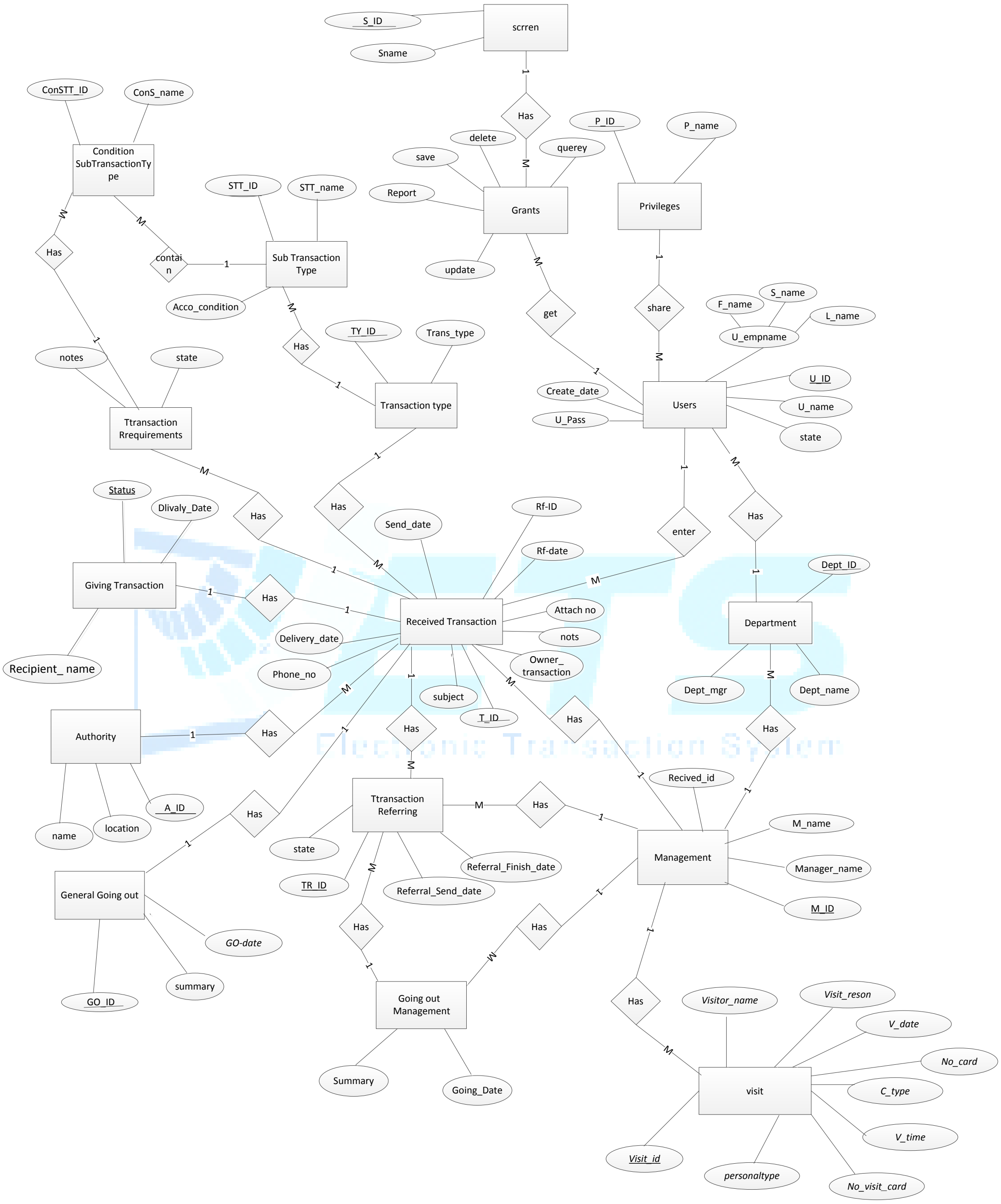


Figure 2.6 ERD

Chapter Three

System Design

This chapter contain the following subjects :-

3.1 Introduction system design .

3.2 System structure .

3.3 Database schema .

3.4 Data classification .

3.5 Data base design sentences .

3.6 Defult interface .

3.1 Introduction System Design:-

Design the phase that follow the analysis phase, during this phase the system is designed to satisfy the requirements identified in the previous phase.

The requirements are transformed into a system design document that accurately describe the design of the system and that can be used as an input to system development in the next phase.

At this point in the project life cycle there should be a functional specification, containing a complete description of the operational needs of the various organizational entities that will use the new system.

The challenge is to translate all of this information into technical, specification that accurately describe the design of the system and that can be used as input to system construction.

3.2 System Structure:

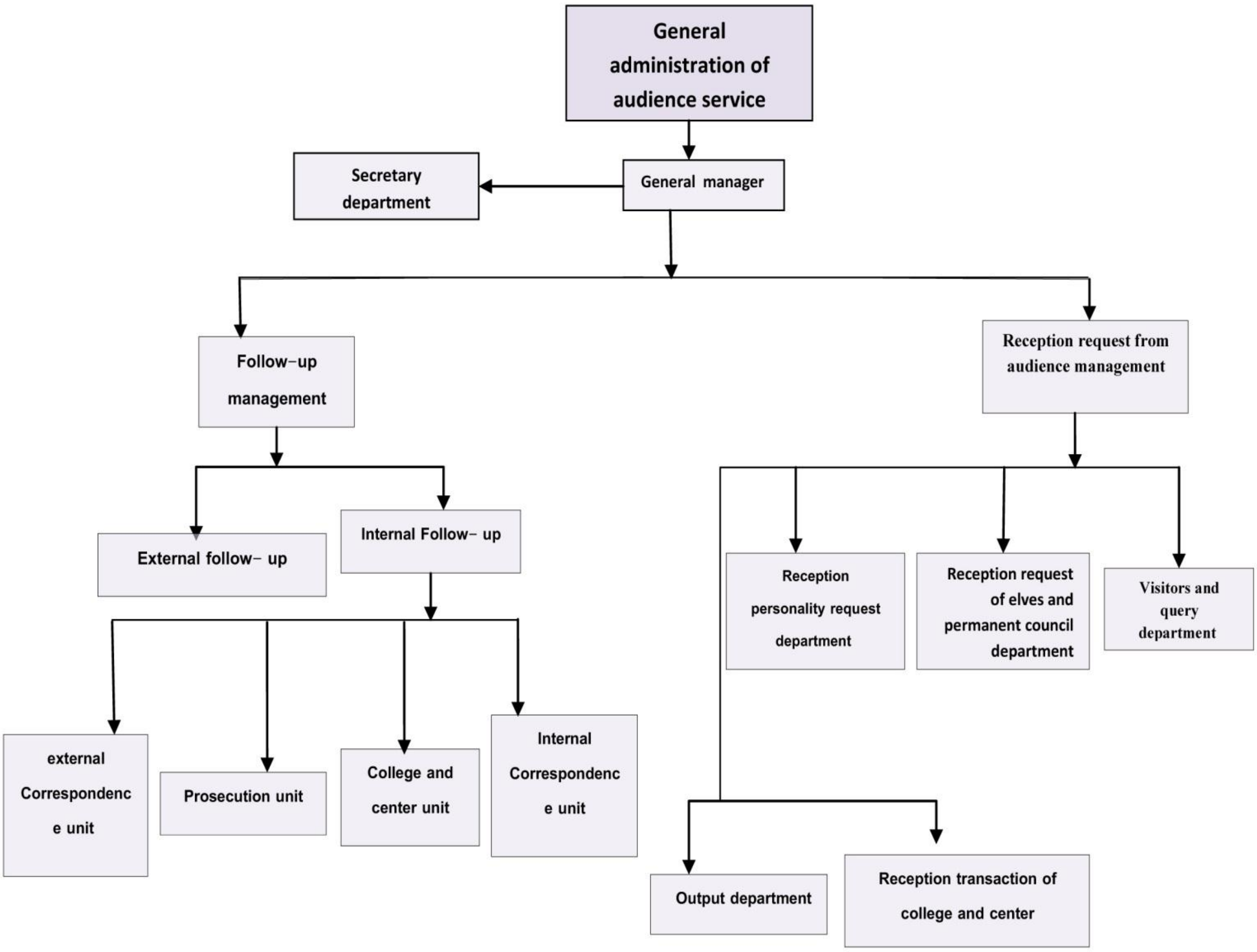


Figure 3.1 hierarchy system structure

3.3 Database Schema:-

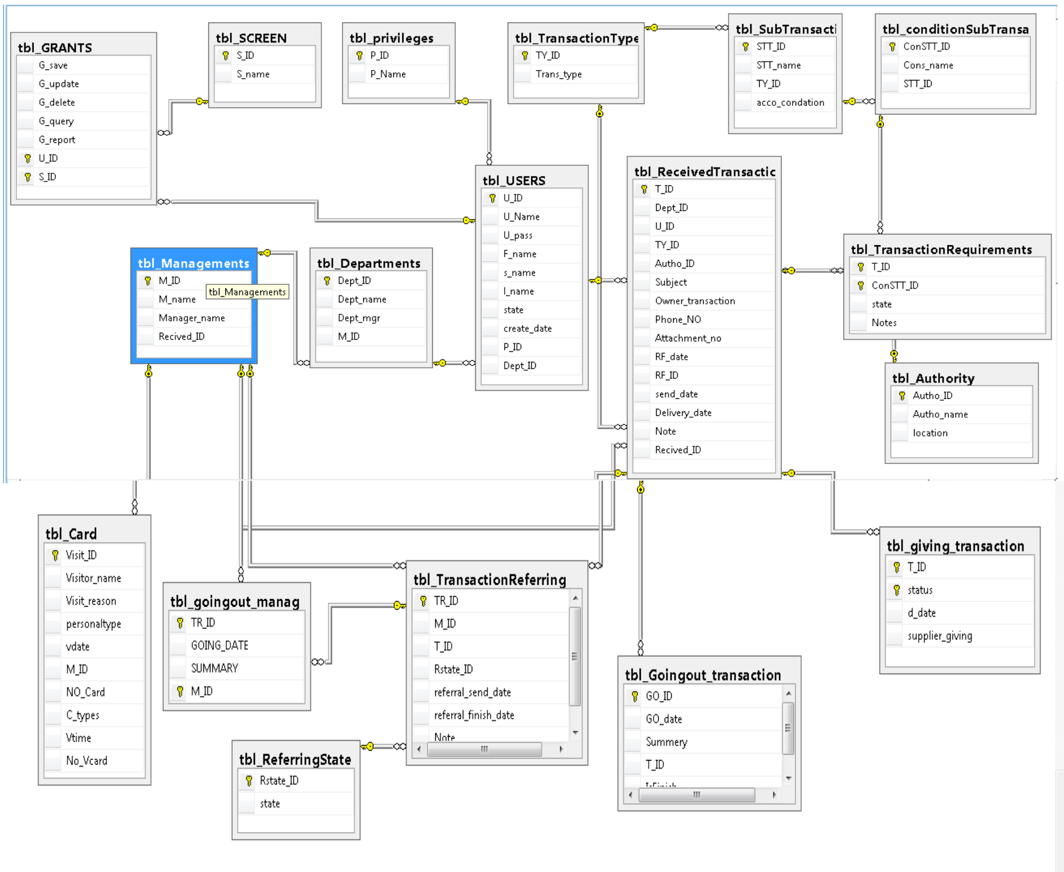


Figure 3.2 database schema.

3.4 Data Classification:-

1. Privileges table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
P_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
P_name	Nvavchar	50				✓				

Table 3.1 privileges table

2. Screen table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
S_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
Sname	Nvavchar	10				✓				

Table 3.2 screen table

3. User table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
U_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
U_name	Nvavchar	50				✓				
U_pass	Nvavchar	16				✓		✓		
Create_ Date	DateTime	8								
U_empName **F** | **S** | **L**	Nvavchar	30				✓				
State	bit	1				✓				
P_ID	Int	4		✓						Reference from privileges table
dep_ID	Int	4		✓						Reference from Departments table

Table 3.3User table

4. Grant table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
U_ID	Int	4		✓		✓	✓			Reference from user table
S_ID	INT	4		✓		✓	✓			Reference from screen table
G_save	Bit	16			✓					
G_update	Bit	1			✓					
G_delete	Bit	4			✓					
G_query	Bit	4			✓					
G_report	Bit	4			✓					

Table 3.4 Grant table

5. Autority table:

Filed nake	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
Autho_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
Auth_name	Nvavchar	50				✓				
loction	Nvavchar	100				✓				

Table 3.5 Authority table

6. Ttransaction Type table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
TY_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
Trans_type	Nvavchar	50				✓				

Table 3.6 Transaction type table

7. Management table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
M_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
M_name	Nvavchar	50				✓			✓	
Manager_ Name	Nvavchar	40				✓				
Recived_id	int	4				✓			✓	

Table 3.7 Management table

8. Deparments table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
Dept_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
Dept_name	Nvavchar	30				✓				
Dept_mgr	Nvavchar	50				✓				
M_ID	Int	4		✓		✓				Reference from management table

Table 3.8 Department table

Visitor table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
viste_ID	Int	5	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Visitor_name	nvavchar	50				✓		✓		
Visit_reason	nvavchar	300				✓				
personaltype	Nvarchar	50				✓				
M_ID	int	4		✓		✓				Reference from management
C_types	Nvarchar	25				✓				
NO_Card	Nvarchar	11				✓				
Visit_date	Small DateTime	4				✓				
No_Vcard	Int	4				✓				

Table 3.9 visitor table

9. Recived transaction table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
T_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
M_ID	Int	4		✓		✓				Reference from managmenettable
Received_id	Int	4				✓			✓	
U_ID	Int	4		✓		✓				Reference from user table
TY_ID	Int	4		✓		✓				Reference from transaction type
Autho_ID	Int	4		✓		✓				Reference from authority
subject	Nvavchar(max)	250				✓				
Owner_ trans	Nvavchar	50				✓				
phone	Nvavchar	9				✓				
Note	Nvavchar(max)	250			✓	✓				
Attach_no	Int	4				✓				
RF_date	smallDate	4				✓				
RF_ID	Int	4				✓				
Send_date	datetime	8				✓				
Delivery_ date	smallDate	4				✓				

Table 3.1 0 Received transaction table

10. SubTransactionType table

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
STT_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
STT_name	Nvarchar	50				✓				
TY_ID	Int	4		✓						Reference from transaction type
acco_condation	Int	4				✓				

Table 3.1 1 sub transaction type table

11. Condition SubTransactionType table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
ConSTT_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
Cons_name	Nvavchar	50				✓				
STT_ID	Int	4		✓						Reference from subtrasaction type

Table 3.1 2 condition transaction type table

12. Transaction Requirements table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
T_ID	Int	4	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	Reference from received transaction table
ConSTT_ID	Int	500	✓	✓		✓				Reference from conditionTranstransaction table
state	Bit	1				✓				
Notes	Nvarchar	100			✓	✓				

Table 3.1 3 Transaction requirement

13. Referring state table(encoding table):

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	Default	
Rstate_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
Cons_name	Nvavchar	50				✓				
State	Nvavchar	15				✓				

Table 3.14referring state

14. Transaction Referring table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
TR_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
T_ID	int	4		✓		✓				Reference from recivedTranstransaction table
M_ID	int	4		✓		✓				Reference from managent table
Notes	Nvarchar	500			✓	✓				
Rstate_ID	Int	4		✓		✓				Referende from referring sate
Referral_ send_date	smalldate				✓					
Referral_ finsh_date					✓					

Table 3.15 Transaction referring

15. Outgoing transaction table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	Constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
GO_ID	Int	4	✓			✓	✓			
T_ID	int	4		✓		✓				Reference from recivedTranstransaction
Is_finish	bit	1				✓				
GO_date	Datetime	8				✓				
summery	nvarchar	200			✓					

Table 3.1 6outgoing transaction

16. Outgoing management table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
RT_ID	Int	4		✓		✓				Reference from Transtransaction referring table
M_ID	Int	4		✓		✓				Reference from management
summery	nvarchar	200			✓					

Table 3.1 7Outgoing management.

18.Giving transaction table:

Feld name	Data type	Length	constraints							Note
			p.k	F.k	Null	NotNull	sequence	unique	default	
T_ID	int	4	✓	✓		✓		✓		Reference from recivedTranstransaction table
STATEUS	bit	1	✓			✓				
D_date	Datetime	8				✓				
recipient name	nvarchar	30				✓				

Table 3.1 8Giving transaction table

3.5 data base design sentences :-

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_Managements](
 [M_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
	[M_name] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[Manager_name] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
	NOT NULL,
	[Recived_ID] [int] NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Managements] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
	[M_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
*****************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_Authority](
	[Autho_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
	[Autho_name] [nvarchar](100) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
	NOT NULL,
	[location] [nvarchar](100) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Authority] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
	[Autho_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
*****************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_privileges](
	[P_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
```

```
    [P_Name] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
    NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_privileges] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [P_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
    IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
    ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
*****************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_TransactionType](
    [TY_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [Trans_type] [nvarchar](30) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
    NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Transaction Type] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [TY_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
    IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
    ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
*****************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_ReferringState](
    [Rstate_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [state] [nvarchar](100) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
    NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Referring state] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [Rstate_ID] ASC
```

```
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
*********************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_SCREEN](
	[S_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
	[S_name] [nvarchar](100) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_SCREEN] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
	[S_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
*********************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_USERS](
	[U_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
	[U_Name] [nvarchar](100) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[U_pass] [nvarchar](30) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[F_name] [nvarchar](40) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[s_name] [nvarchar](40) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[l_name] [nvarchar](40) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[state] [bit] NOT NULL,
```

```
	[create_date] [datetime] NOT NULL,
	[P_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[Dept_ID] [int] NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_USERS] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
	[U_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
*********************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_ReceivedTransaction](
	[T_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
	[Dept_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[U_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[TY_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[Autho_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[Subject] [nvarchar](300) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[Owner_transaction] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE
	SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT NULL,
	[Phone_NO] [nvarchar](9) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NULL,
	[Attachment_no] [int] NOT NULL,
	[RF_date] [smalldatetime] NOT NULL,
	[RF_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[send_date] [datetime] NOT NULL,
	[Delivery_date] [smalldatetime] NOT NULL,
	[Note] [nvarchar](100) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NULL,
	[Recived_ID] [int] NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Received Transaction] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
```

```
    [T_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
    IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
    ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
```

****

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_TransactionReferring]
(
    [TR_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [M_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [T_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [Rstate_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
    [referral_send_date] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [referral_finish_date] [datetime] NOT NULL,
    [Note] [nvarchar](500) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Transaction Referring] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
    [TR_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
    IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
    ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
```

****

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_SubTransactionType](
    [STT_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
    [STT_name] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
    NULL,
```

```
	[TY_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[acco_condation] [int] NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_tbl_SubTransactionType] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
	[STT_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
*********************************************************************
REATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_conditionSubTransactionType](
	[ConSTT_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
	[Cons_name] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[STT_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_tbl_conditionSubTransactionType] PRIMARY KEY
	CLUSTERED
(
	[ConSTT_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
*********************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_TransactionRequirements](
	[T_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[ConSTT_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[state] [bit] NOT NULL,
	[Notes] [nvarchar](500) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_tbl_TransactionRequirements] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
```

```
(
	[T_ID] ASC,
	[ConSTT_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
********************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_giving_transaction](
	[T_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[status] [bit] NOT NULL,
	[d_date] [datetime] NOT NULL,
	[supplier_giving] [nvarchar](150) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
	NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_tbl_giving_transaction] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
	[T_ID] ASC,
	[status] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON) )
********************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_Departments](
	[Dept_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
	[Dept_name] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[Dept_mgr] [nvarchar](40) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
	NULL,
	[M_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Departments] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
```

```
(
      [Dept_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
      IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
      ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON)
)
*********************************************************************
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_Card](
      [Visit_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
      [Visitor_name] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
      NOT NULL,
      [Visit_reason] [nvarchar](300) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
      NOT NULL,
      [personaltype] [nvarchar](50) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
      NULL,
      [vdate] [datetime] NULL,
      [M_ID] [int] NULL,
      [NO_Card] [nvarchar](11) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NULL,
      [C_types] [nvarchar](25) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NULL,
      [Vtime] [nvarchar](15) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS NOT
      NULL,
      [No_Vcard] [int] NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Card] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
      [Visit_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
      IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
      ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON))
********************************************************************
```

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_GRANTS](
	[G_save] [bit] NOT NULL,
	[G_update] [bit] NOT NULL,
	[G_delete] [bit] NOT NULL,
	[G_query] [bit] NOT NULL,
	[G_report] [bit] NOT NULL,
	[U_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[S_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_tbl_GRANTS] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
(
	[U_ID] ASC,
	[S_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON))
*****************************************************************
	CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_Goingout_transaction](
	[GO_ID] [int] IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
	[GO_date] [datetime] NOT NULL,
	[Summery] [nvarchar](200) COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
	NULL,
	[TR_ID] [int] NOT NULL,
	[IsFinish] [bit] NULL,
 CONSTRAINT [PK_Outgoing transaction] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (
	[GO_ID] ASC
)WITH (PAD_INDEX  = OFF, STATISTICS_NORECOMPUTE  = OFF,
	IGNORE_DUP_KEY = OFF, ALLOW_ROW_LOCKS  = ON,
	ALLOW_PAGE_LOCKS  = ON))
*****************************************************************
```

3.6 Default interfaces:-

1. Login screen:-

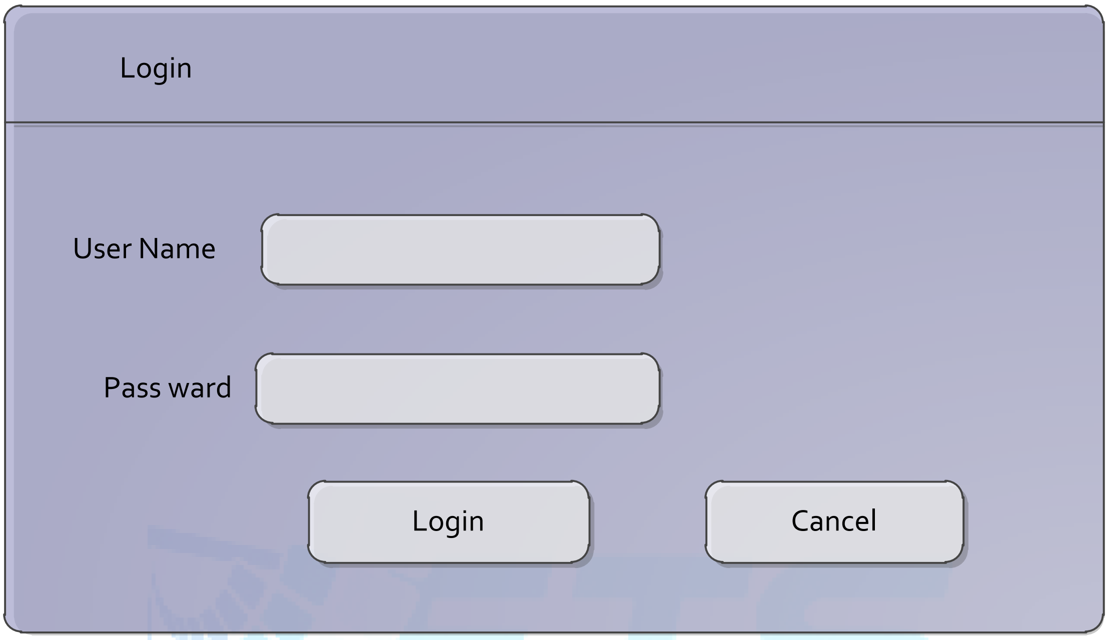


Figure 3.3 log in screen

2. Main screen:-

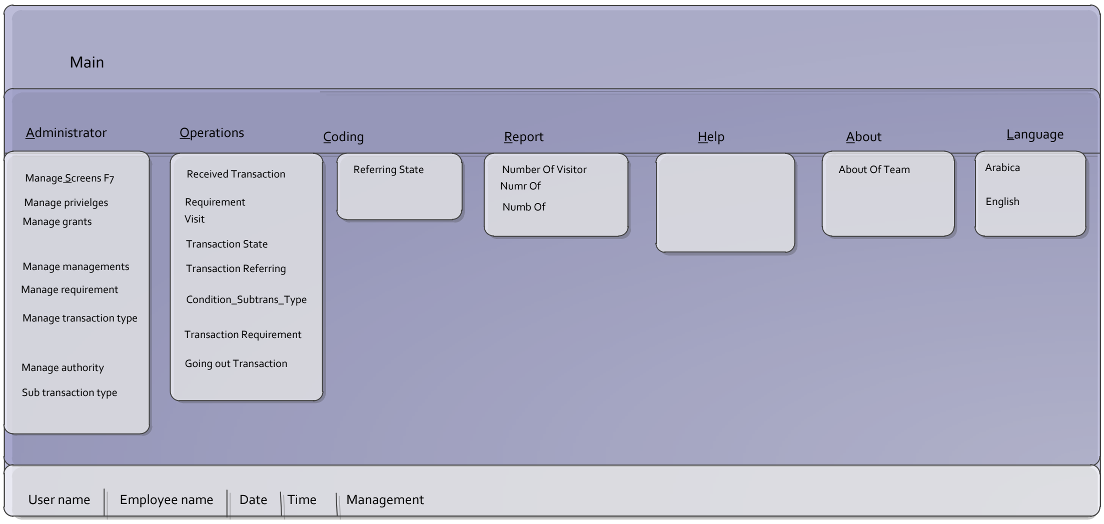


Figure 3.4 main screen

3. Authority screen :-

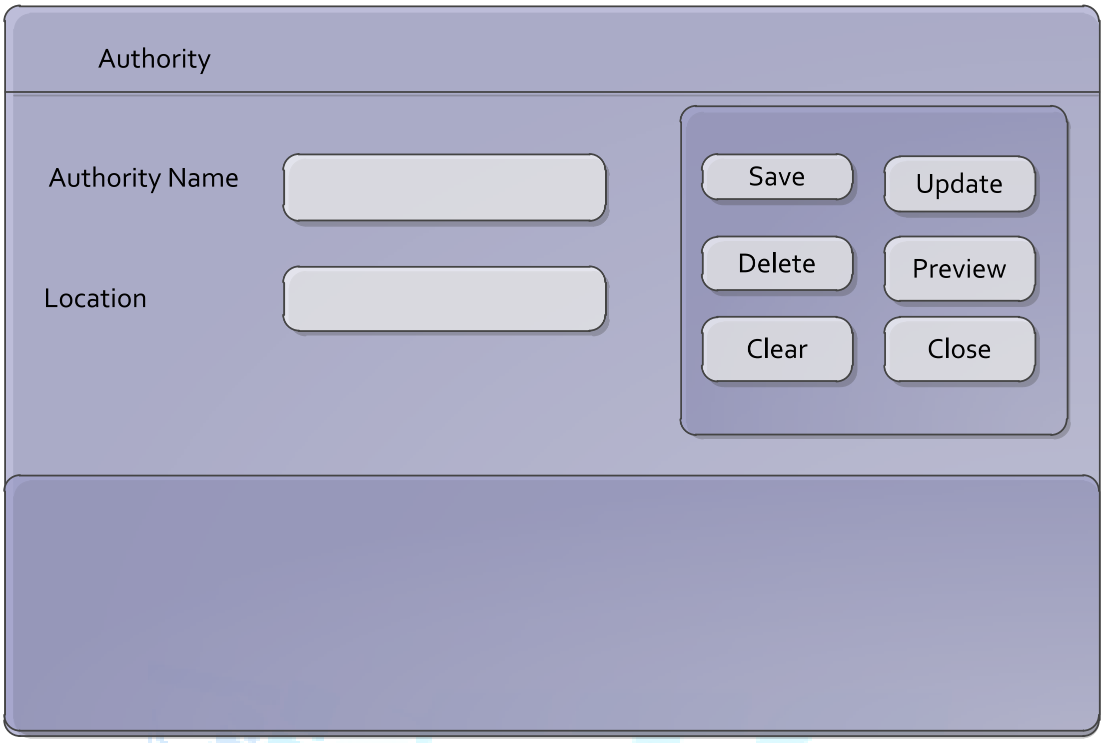


Figure 3.5Authority screen

4. Grant screen:-

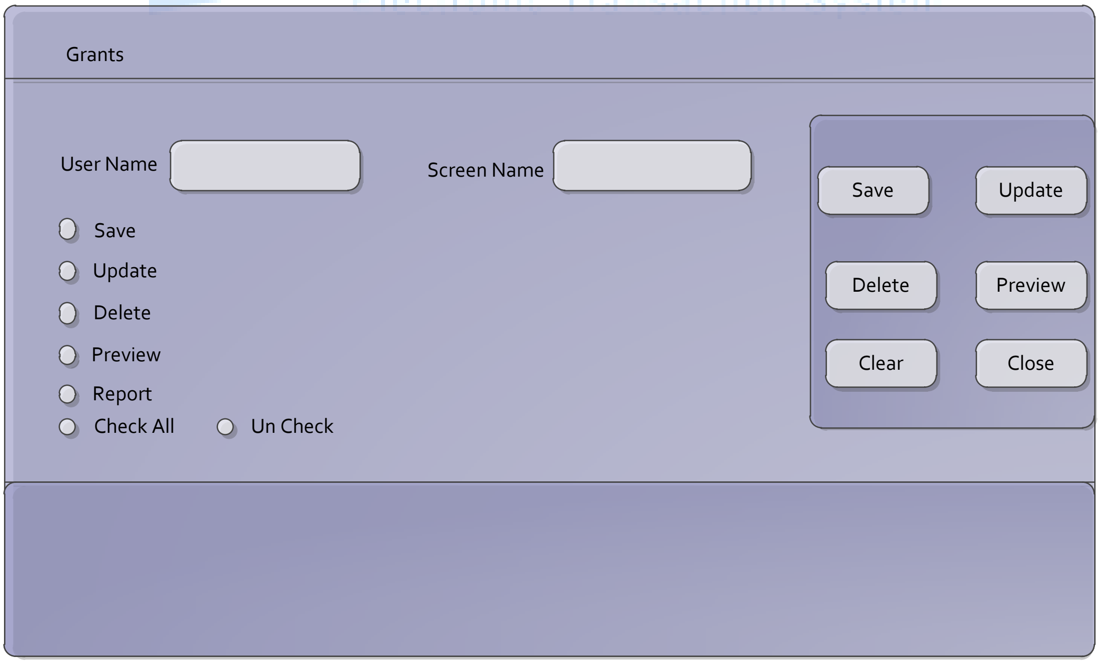


Figure 3.6Grant screen

5. Department screen:-

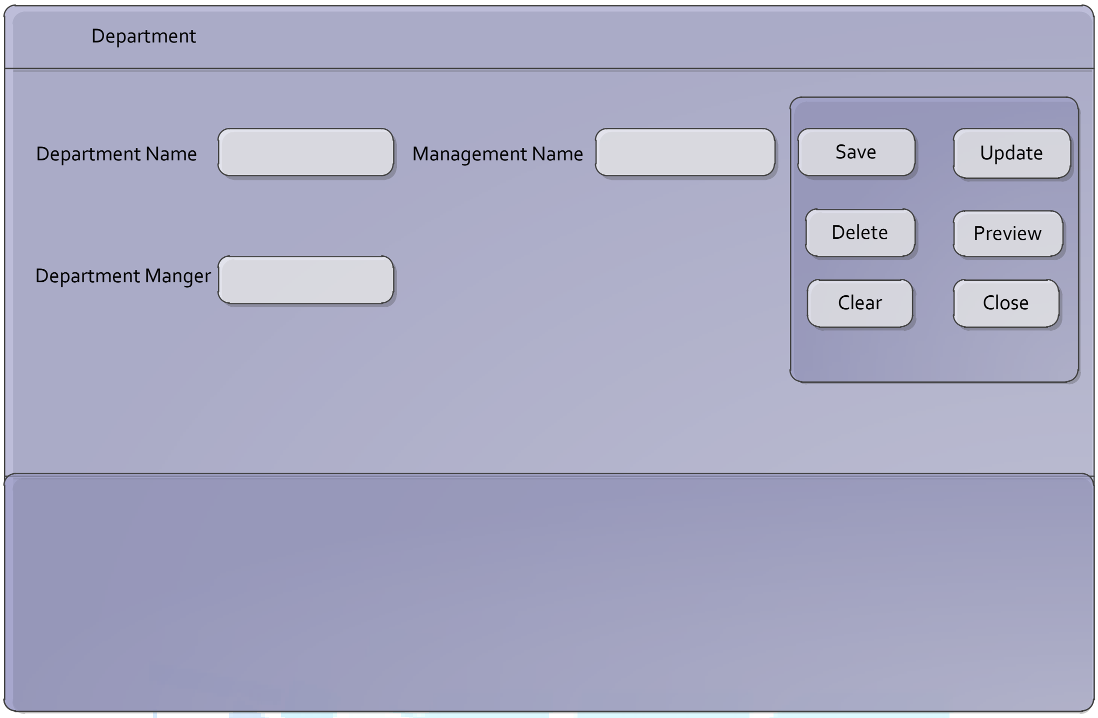


Figure 3.7Department screen

6. Managements screen:-

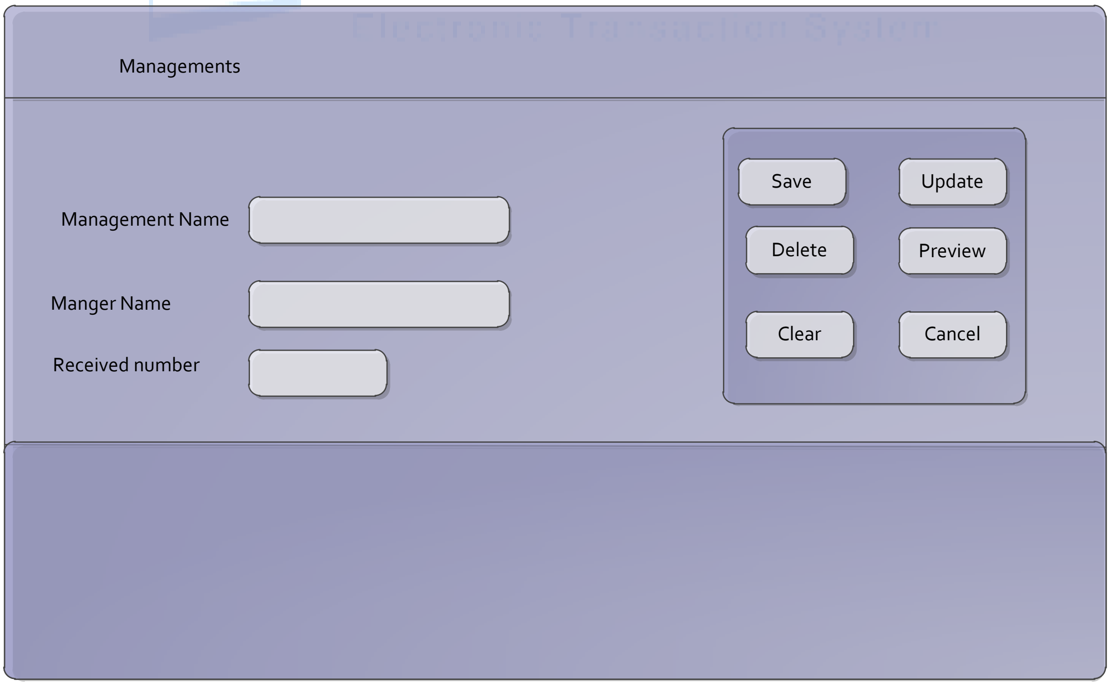


Figure 3.8Management screen

7. Visit screen:-

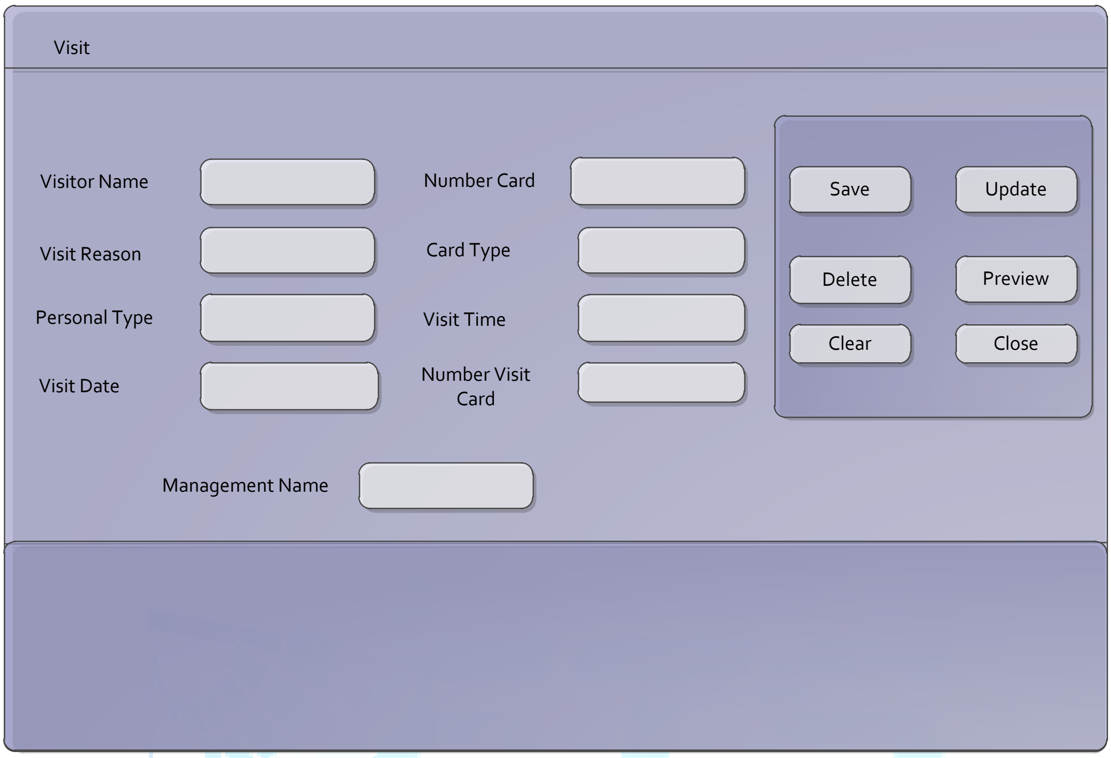


Figure 3.9visit screen

8. Privileges screen:-



Figure 3.10 privilege screen

9. Received transaction screen:-

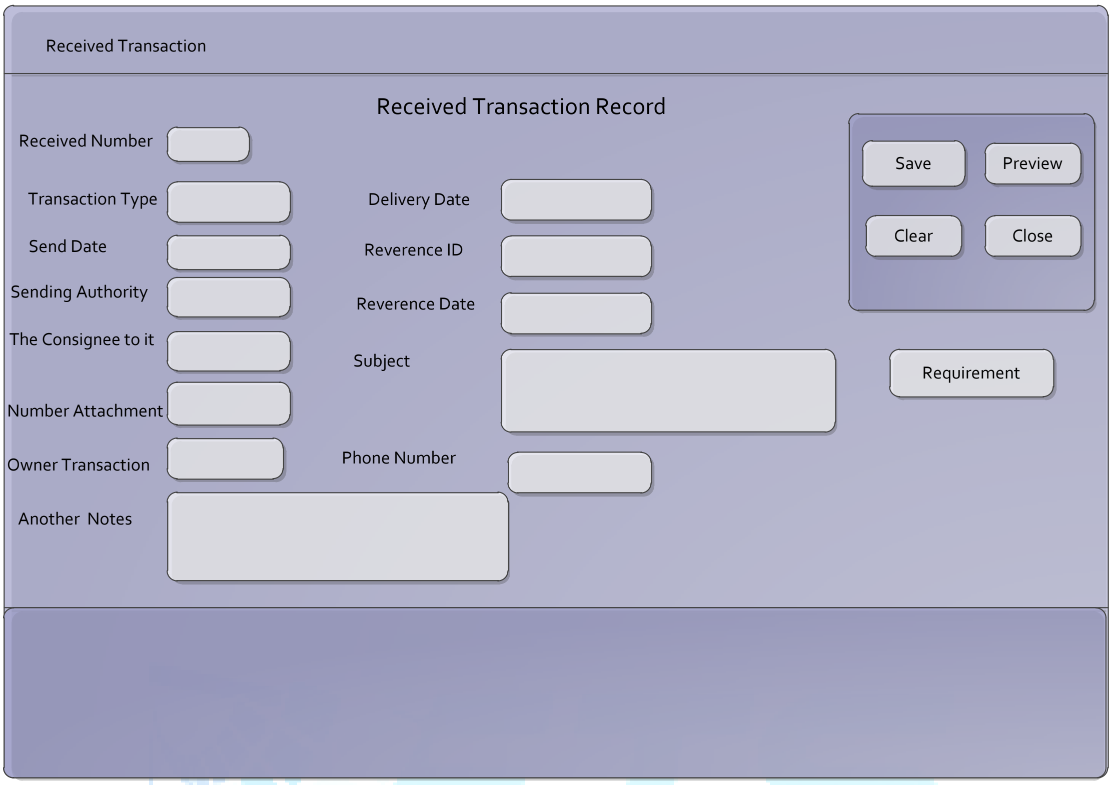


Figure 3.11 received transaction screen

10. Referring state screen:-



Figure 3.1 2 referring state screen

11. Transaction type:-



Figure 3.13 transaction type screen

12. Transaction requirement:-

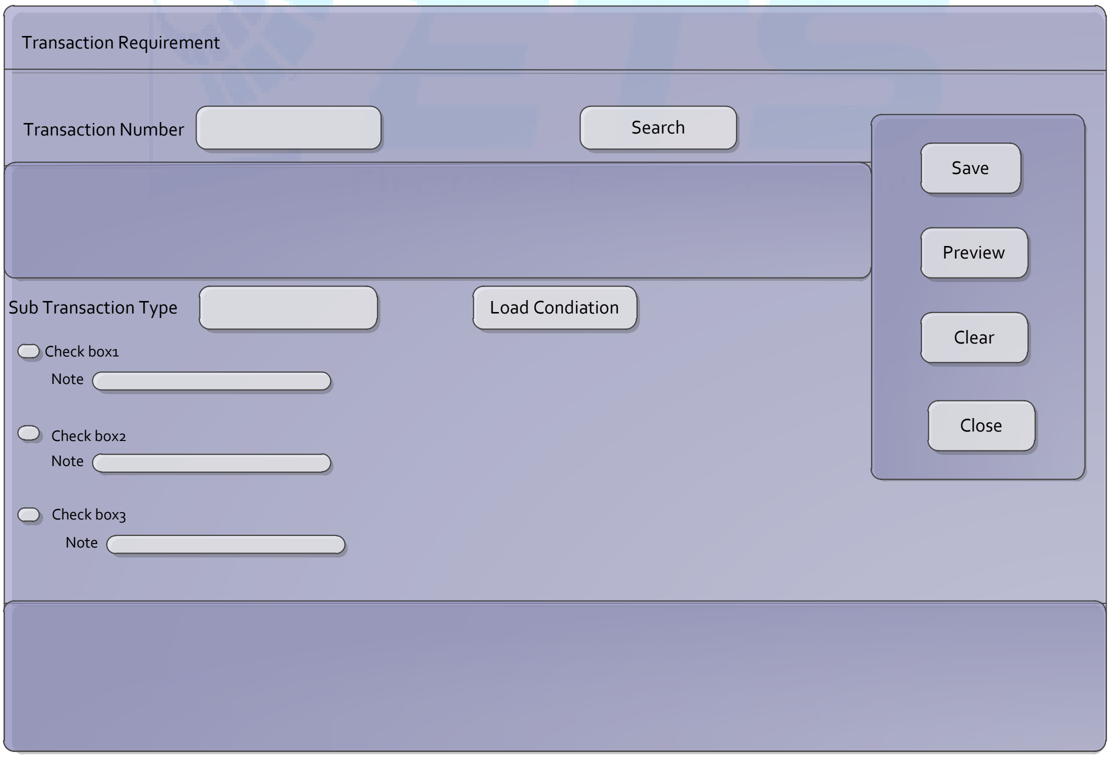


Figure 3.1 4 transaction requirement screen

13. Users screen:-

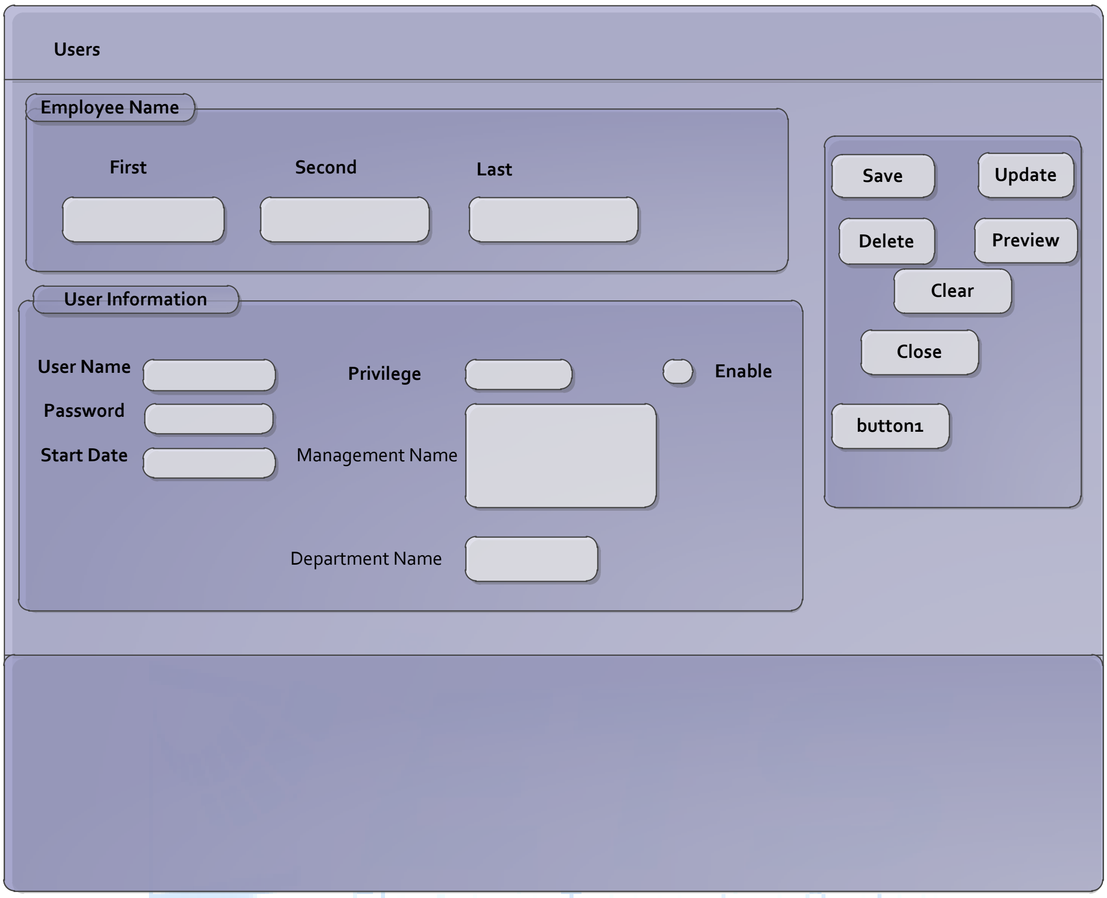


Figure 3.15 users screen

14. Condition sub transaction type:-

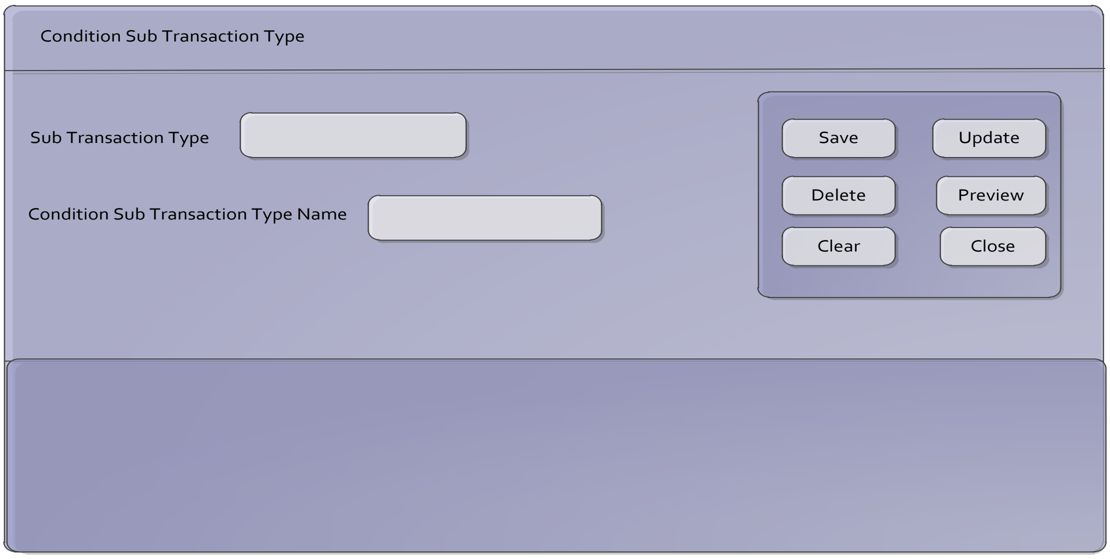


Figure 3.16 condition sub transaction type screen

15. Sub transaction type:-

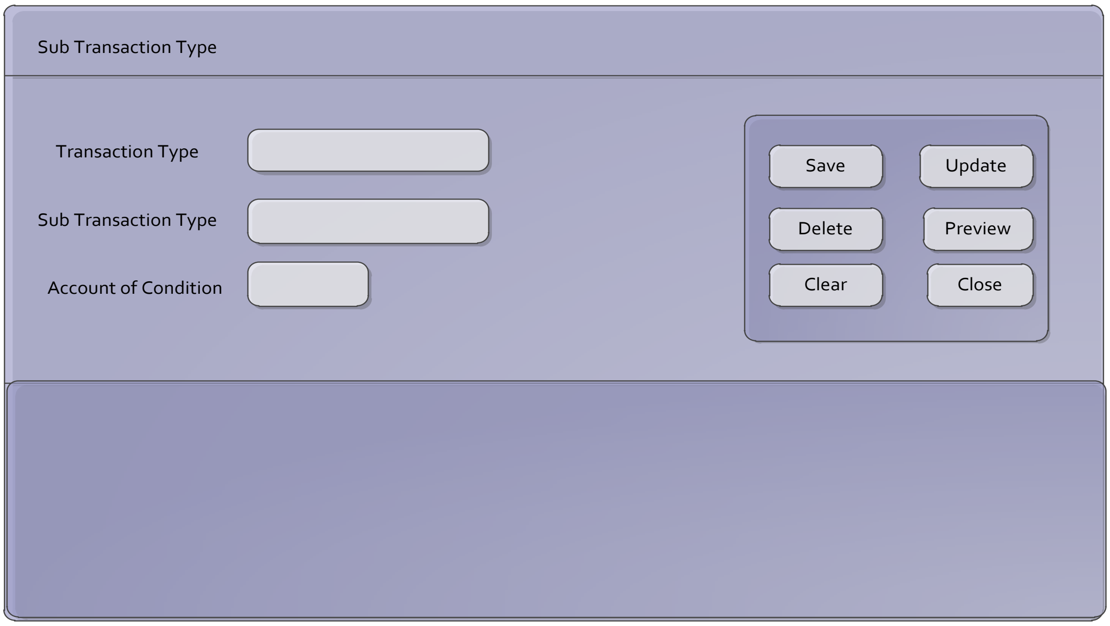


Figure 3.1 7 sub transaction type screen

16. Outgoing transaction:-

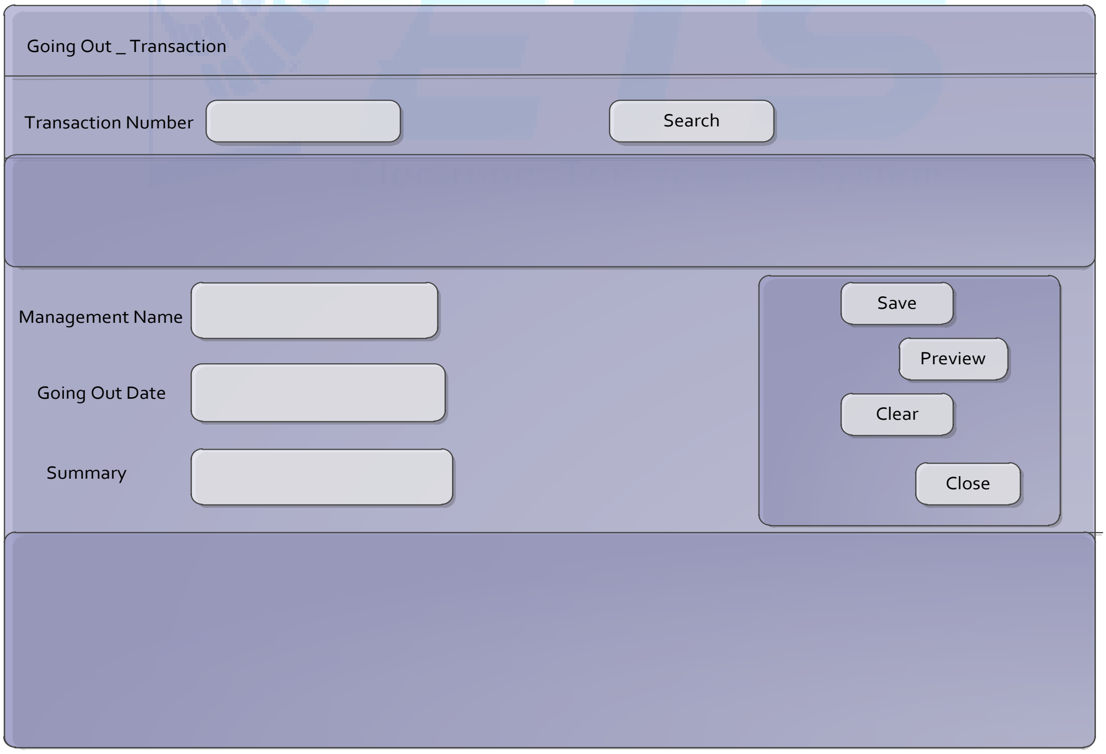


Figure 3.18 outgoing screen

ChapterFour

System Exceution

This chapter contain the following subjects :-

4.1 Introduction to system execution.

4.2 User interfaces .

4.3 Cods.

4.1 Introduction system execution:-

System Construction consists of all of the activities requiredto build and validate the new system to the point at which it can be turned over for system acceptance. Development efforts in this phase are based on the technical solution created during system design, which in turn, was based on the functional and operational requirements captured during system requirements analysis.

Included in this phase is the construction of all components ofthe system, including utilities required to adequately prepareand load the data. In addition, system construction consists of a series of tests of the system components, with each set oftests being performed against a progressively larger groupingof components until the operation of the system in it has entirety been verified.

Since the ultimate goal of system construction is to produce a system that readiness for acceptance testing by the customers,has an aspect of this phase and the creation of the various trainin gmaterials and system documentation that support the new system. These materials need to address both the use and maintenance of the system, and will play an integral part in the system acceptance and system implementation phases of thelife cycle.

4.2 User interfaces :-

4.2.1 Login screen:

The user is entering the system through login screen.



Figure 4.1 login screen

We use the security in the system:-

1. If user doesn't enter the all information and press the login button, an error provider message will appear.

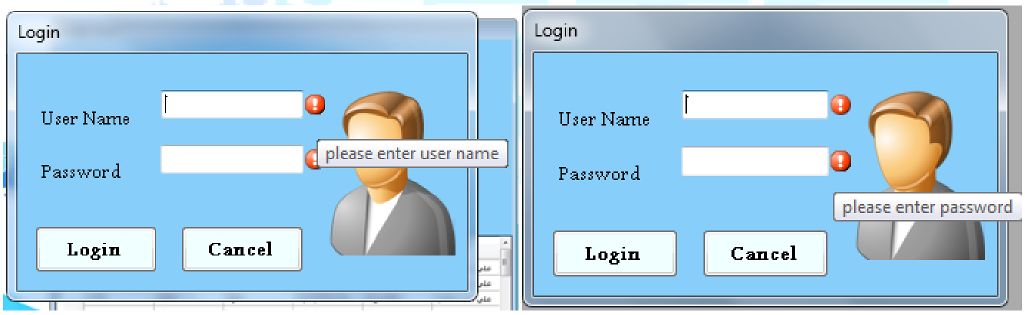


Figure 4.2 login screen if no user name and pass word entered

2. If the user doesn't enter the password and press login button, the error will appea.



Figure 4.3 login screen if no pass word entered

3. If the user dosent enter the user name and press login button, the error will appear.

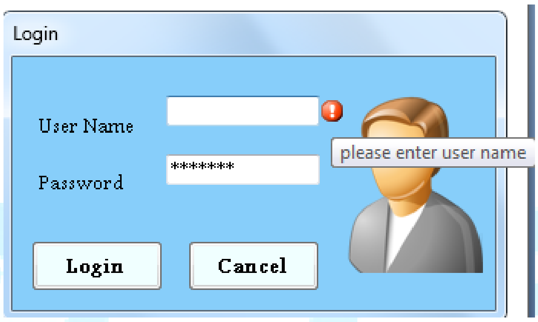


Figure 4.4 log in screen if no user name entered

4. In case the user enters the user name or password incorrectly, the following message appears.



Figure 4.5 login screen if user name or password wrong

5. when the user dosent have grant for any screen, the following message will appear.



Figure 4. 6 login screen if user doesn't have grant any screen

6. When the user enters the user name and password incorrectly for three times, the following message will appear and the system will close.

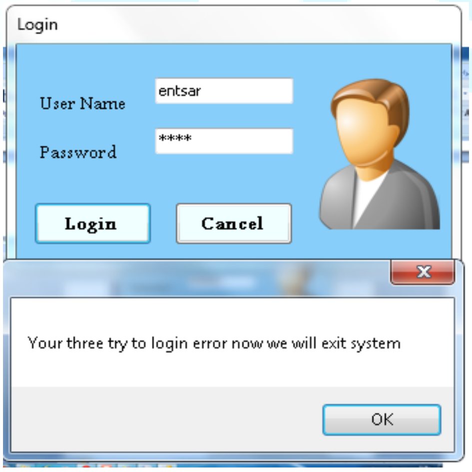


Figure 4.7 login screen if three times with wrong entering

If user enters the user name and password correctly, the main screen opens.

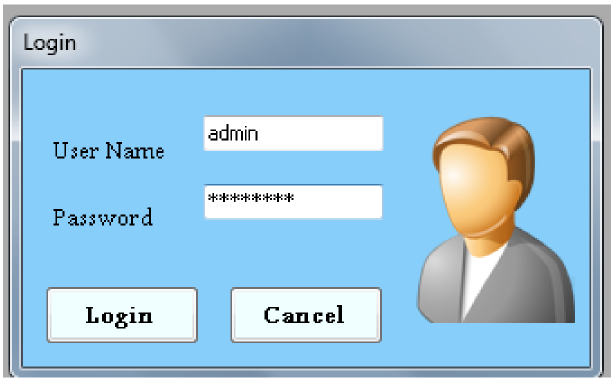


Figure 4.8 login screen when user name and password correctly

4.2.2 Main screen :-

If the user enter as admin, Administrator's menu appears.And he/she can navigate and access to all screens of the system.



Figure 4.9 main screen

4.2.2.1 Administrator menu:

Administrator's menu appears just for admin. And he/she can manage screen, grant, privilege, users and monitor.



Figure 4.10 main screen administrator menu

4.2.2.1.1 Manage screen:

From this screen name of new form in the system can be added, updated, or deleted.To use it when admin grant screens to users.



Figure 4.11 screen registration.

4.2.2.1.2 Manage privileges:

Screen thatadministrator using for adding the names of privileges.

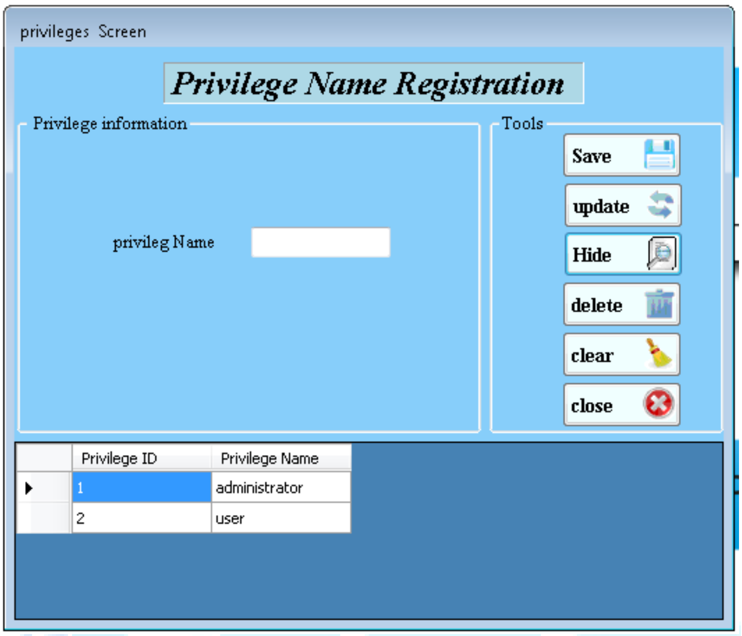


Figure 4.12 privileges registration screen .

4.2.2.1.3 Manage User:

System admintistrator add employee name and give him/her a user name and password and determin the privilege and management and make check in check box to enable the user to enter the system. When the user isn't in work for any reason in that peirod , then only the admin can open the user screen and specify the user and cancel the check.

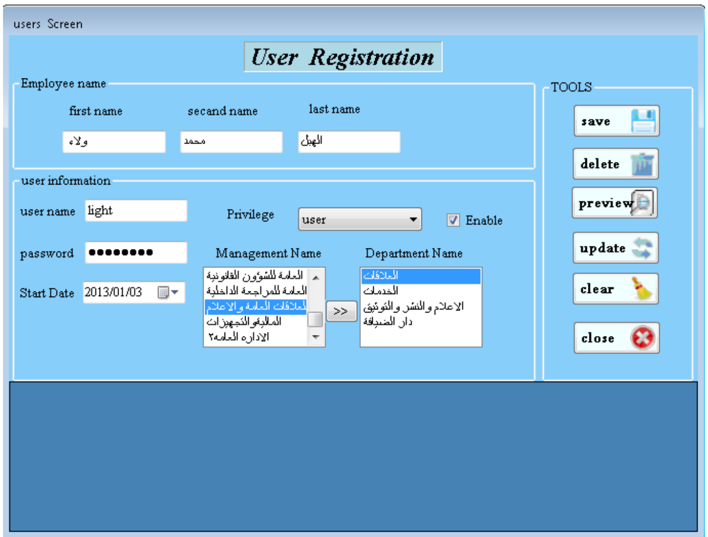


Figure 4.13 user screen.

4.2.2.1.4 Manage Grant:

Through this screenthe privileges can be granted to the usres to access the system . Where the system administrator specify the users privielges of the system to suit the rank of each user.

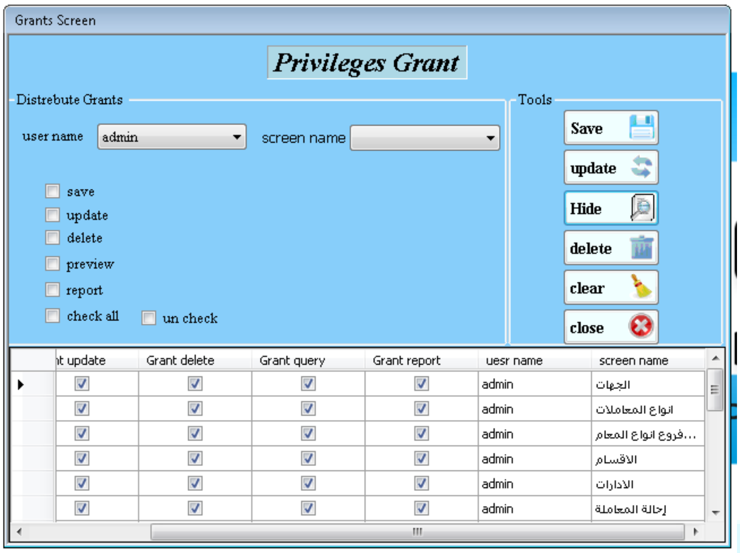


Figure 4.14 Grant screen

4.2.2.1.5 Monitor Screen:

A screen that allows the manager to monitor all operations carried out by users of the system. There are two kind of monitors:

1-Monitor according to Today.

2- Monitor according to Between Dates.

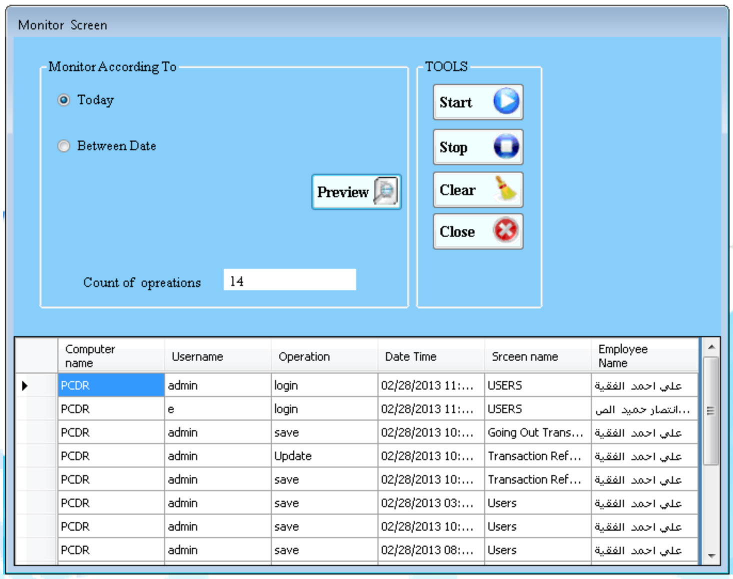


Figure 4.15 monitor screen according today .

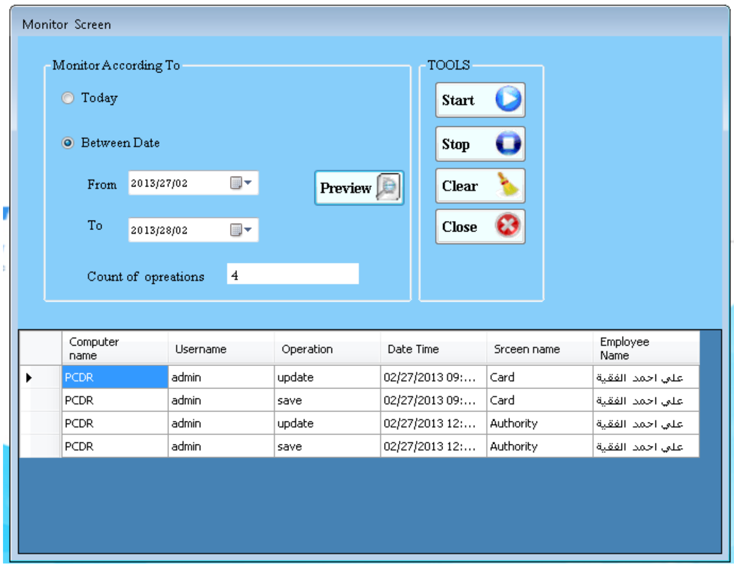


Figure 4.16 monitor screen according date

❖When the user enters the system as auser, the adminsitrator menu disappears . The screens will appear only according to his/her privilge.



Figure 4.17 main screen.

4.2.2.2 Management Menu:

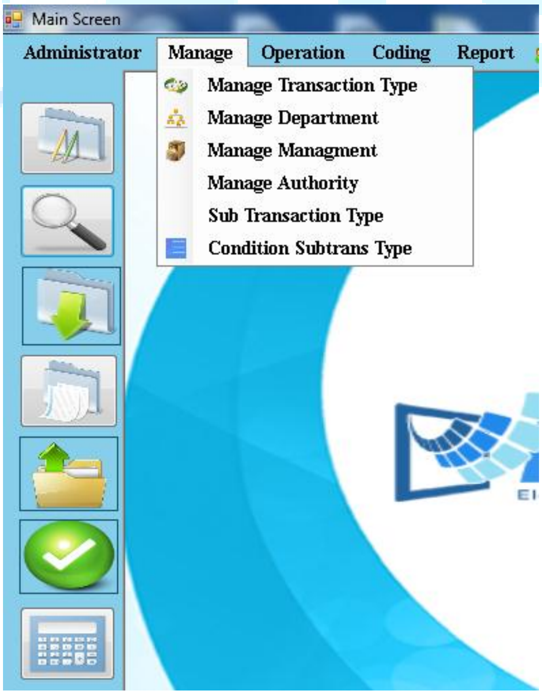


Figure 4.18 manage menu

.

4.2.2.2.1 Manage transcation type:

This screen allows adding new types of transcation.

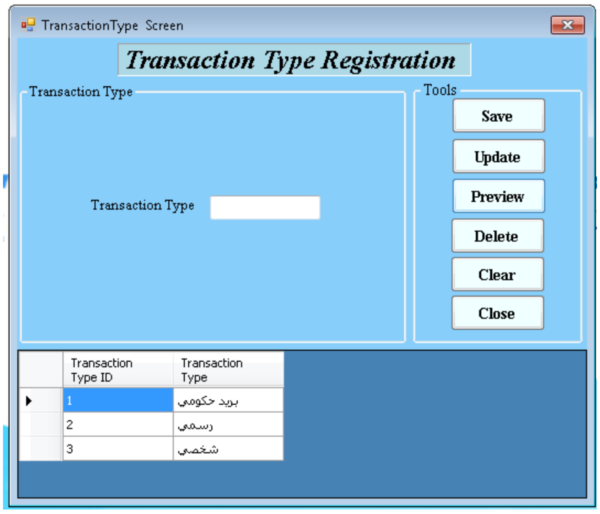


Figure 4.19 Transaction Type screen.

4.2.2.2.2 Manage Departement:

And by this screen new sections of the system can added, updated , and deleted.



Figure 4.20 Department screen.

4.2.2.2.3 Manage Management:

This screen is responsible for adding , updating and deleting management in the presidency of university's system.



Figure 4.21 Management screen.

4.2.2.2.4 Manage Athourity:

This screen is for adding new destinations from which the transaction(the incoming) of the system, is being updated, and deleted.

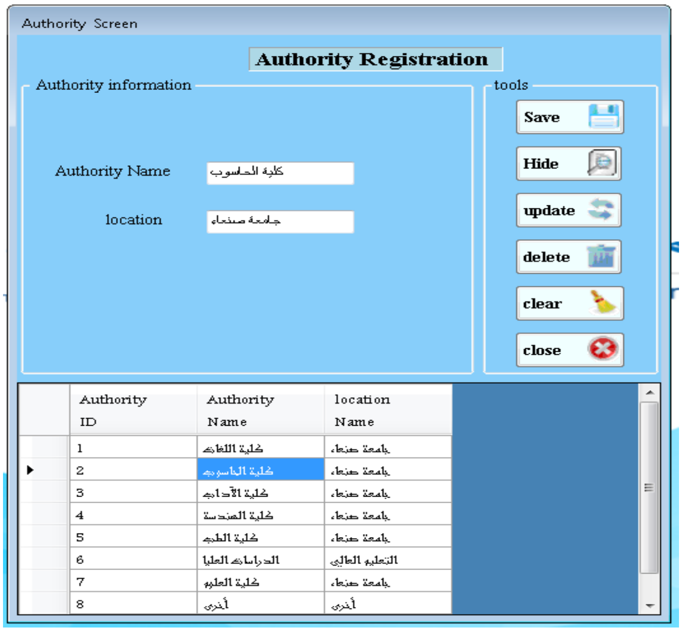


Figure 4.22 Authority screen.

4.2.2.2.5 Sub Transaction Type:

The screen is responsible for adding sub_types of the types of transactions, update, and delete .

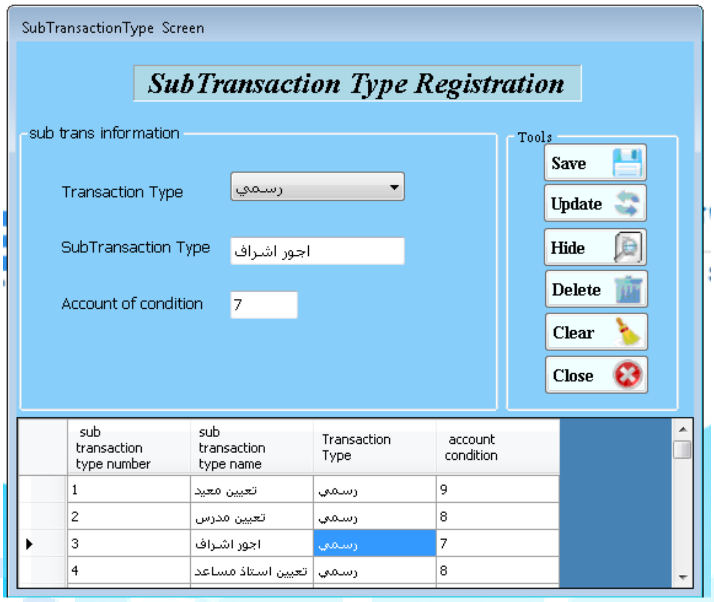


Figure 4.23 subTransaction Type screen.

4.2.2.2.6 Condition subTransaction Type:

The screen is responsible for adding conditions to sub types of transactions, update and delete .

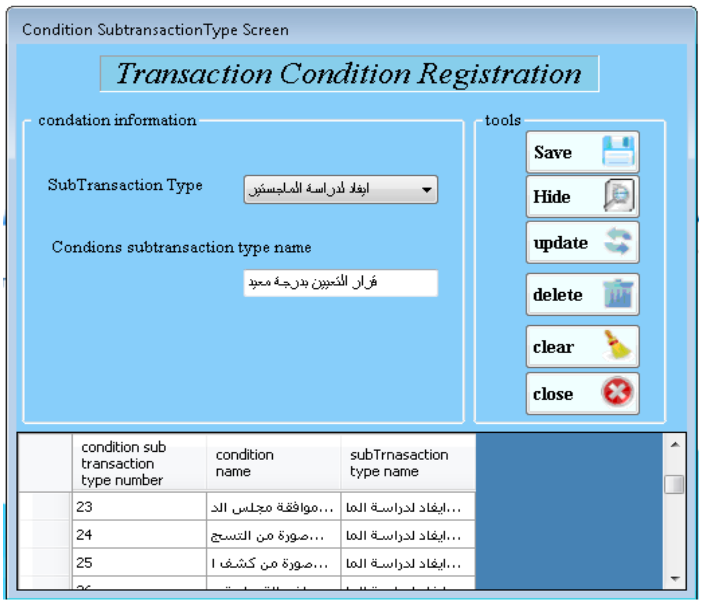


Figure 4.24 condition subTransaction Type screen.

4.2.2.3 Operation Menu:

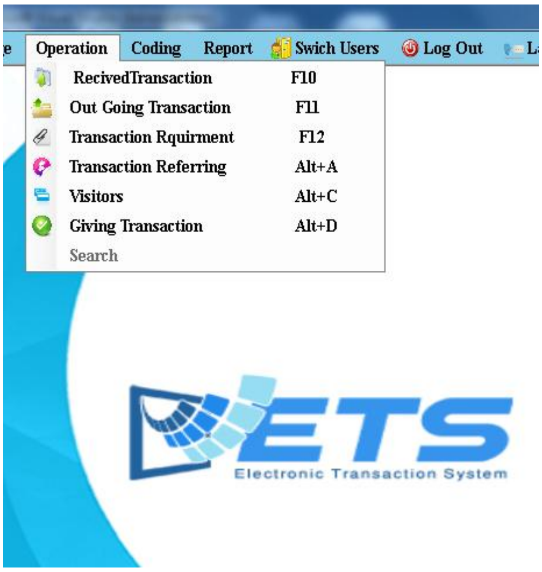


Figure 4.25 operation menu.

4.2.2.3.1 RecivedTransaction :

From this screen you can record the recived transaction so that it determines the type of transaction and fill out the rest of the fields.

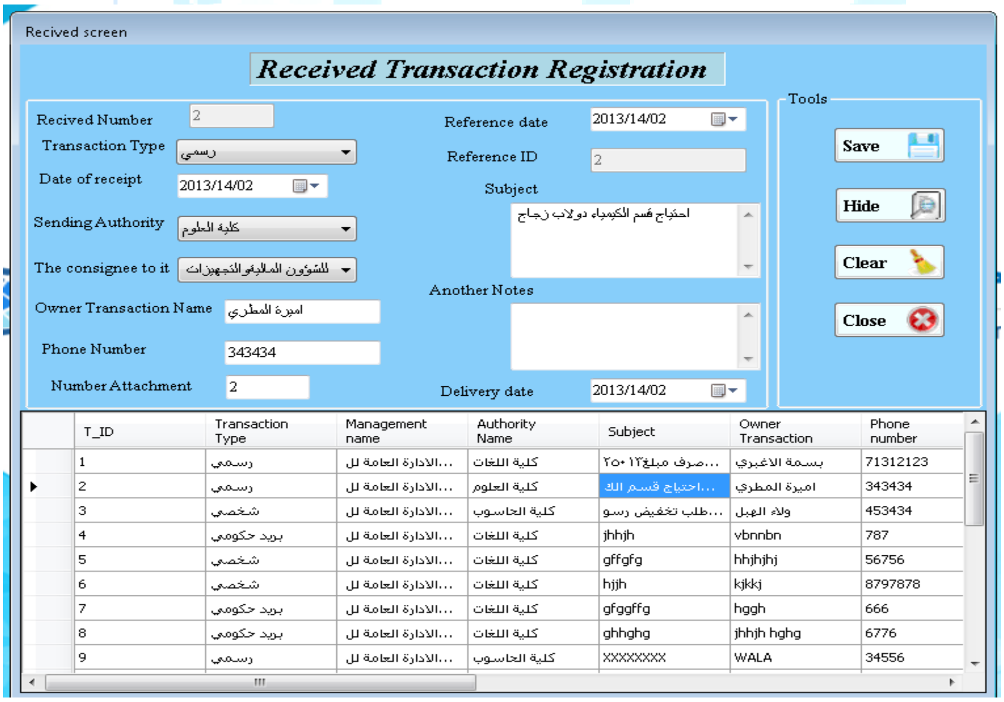


Figure 4.26 received transaction screen.

4.2.2.3.2 Requirment:

After you enter recieved transction in the system, user moves to requirment screen. This screen Identifies requirements depending on the type of Transaction and has saved and print evidence of Transaction.

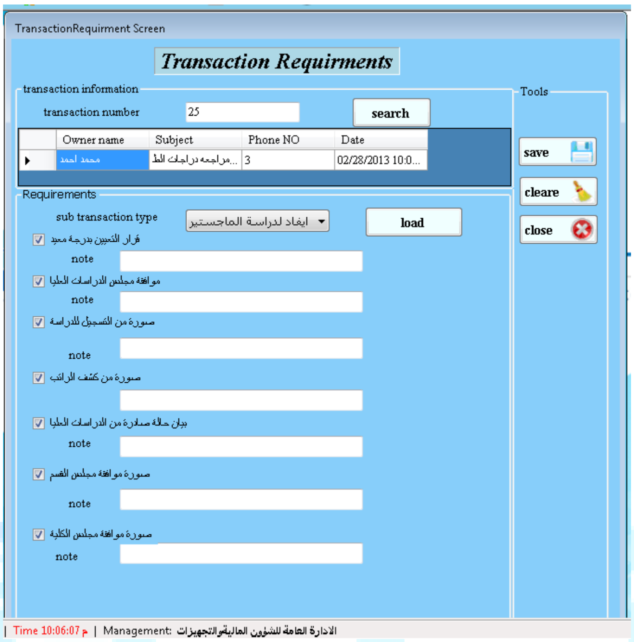


Figure 4.27 transaction requirements screen

In evidecne transaction attach the upper part of the evidence for the documents transaction to pass it in managments.

deliver the lower part of evidence to owner , so transaction is delivered by eveidence .



Figure 4.28 evidence transaction.

If user dosen't enter transaction number, an error povider message will appear to remember the user.

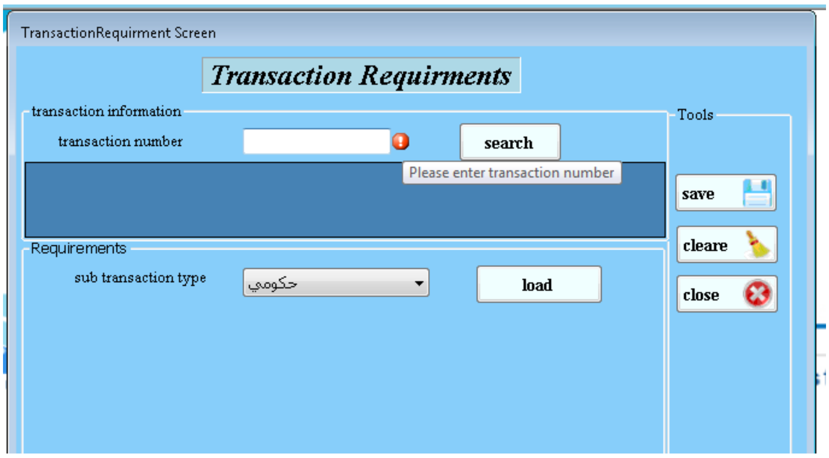


Figure 4.29 transaction requirement.

If user enters transaction number and it will exit and press save button, the following message will appear

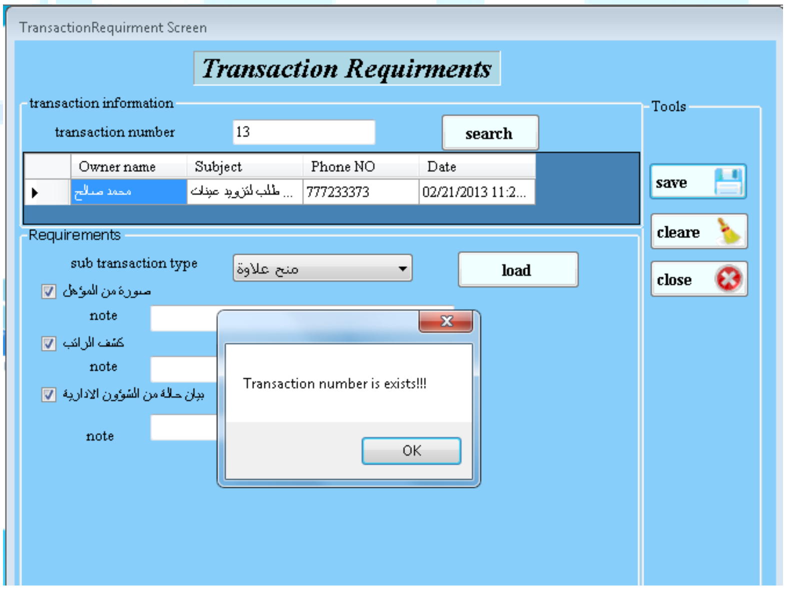


Figure 4.30 transaction requirement.

4.2.2.3.3 Transaction referring:

After the arrival of the transaction manually that specify management, user enters transaction number and press search button to appear transaction information and then complete filling information.

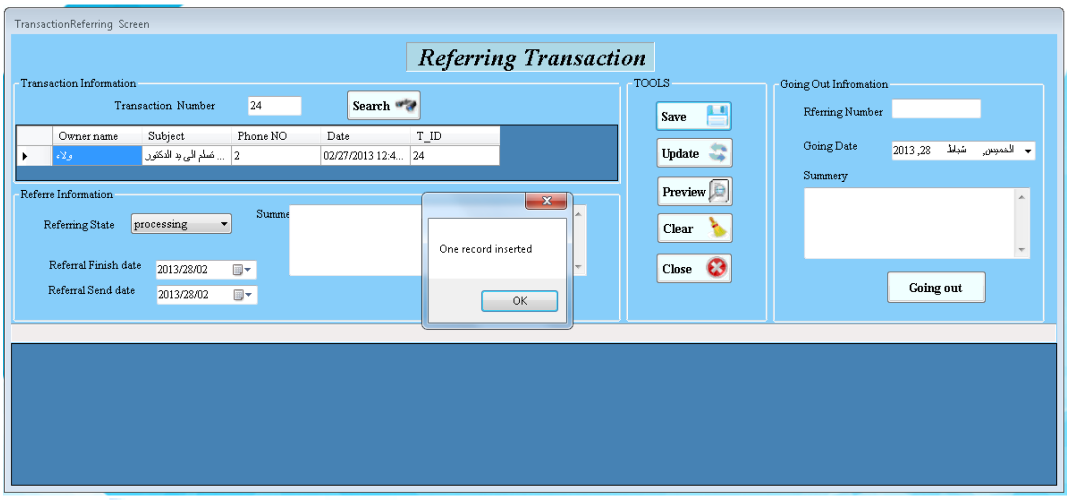


Figure 4.31 Transaction referring screen.

State of pass transaction in management :

1. If the user selects the referring state is completed, select sended date and finish date. then press save button to save it to used to another management(that means migrate transaction toanother management according transaction type)

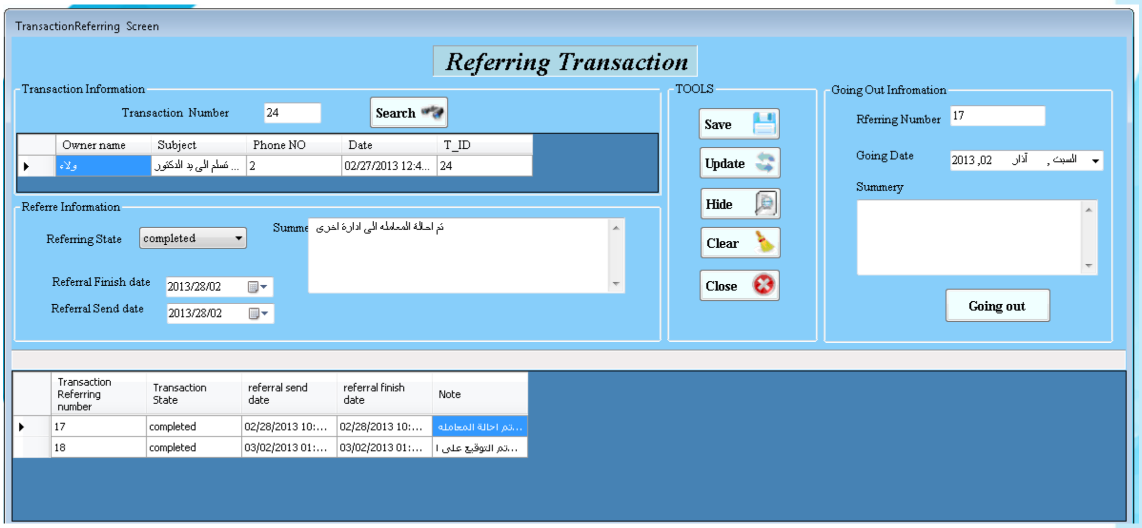


Figure 4.32 Transaction referring

2. If user saves transaction referring for same transaction once again in the same management, the following message will appear.

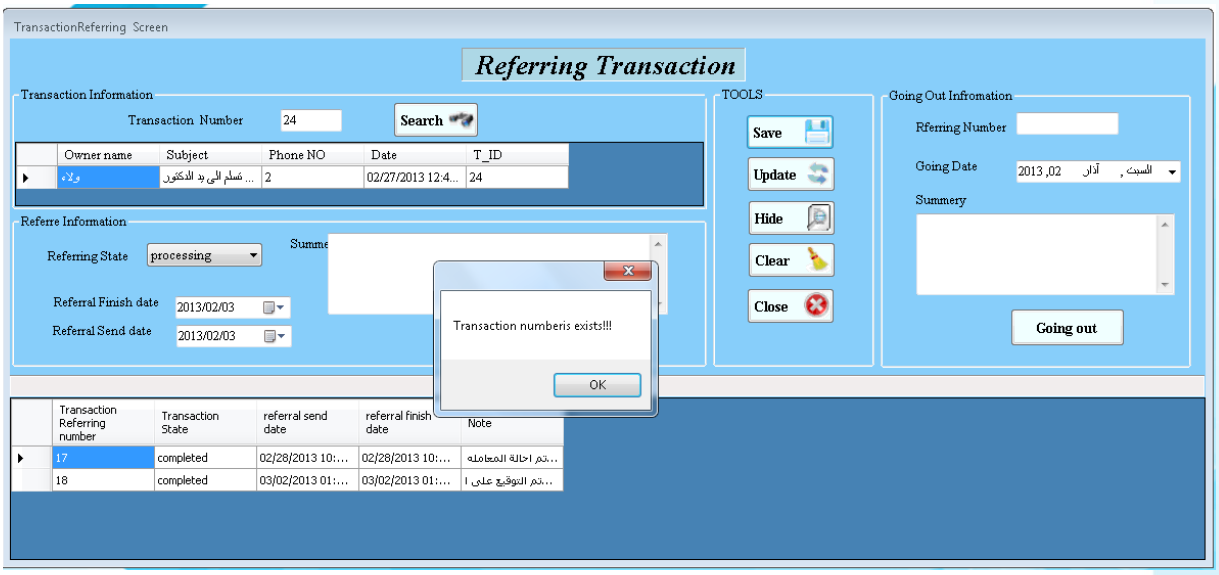


Figure 4.33 Transaction referring

3. Afrer that press outgoing button to be issued from this management .
   Of course you repeat steps in each management depending on the type of transaction.

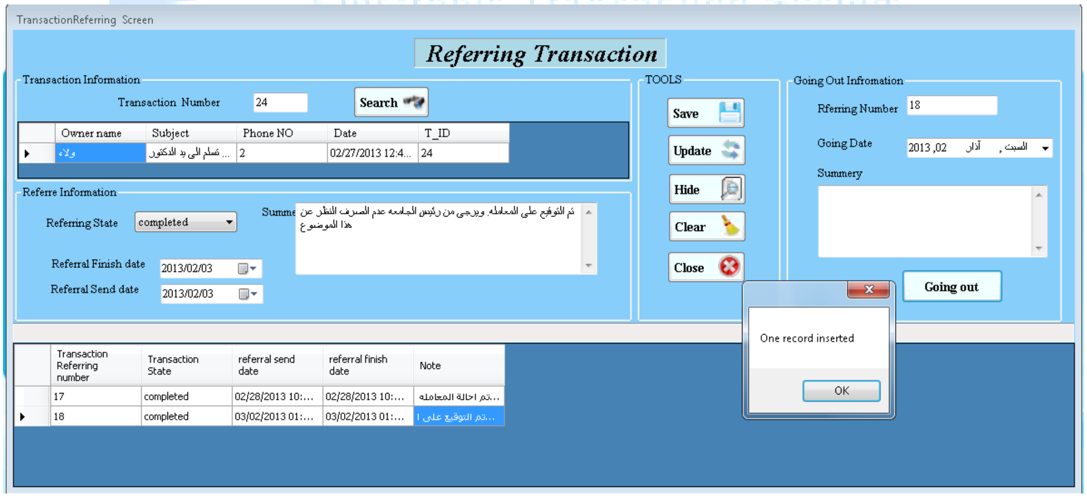


Figure 4.34 Transaction referring screen.

As long as transaction is processing, you will stay in the management and can't to issued from this management until the transaction is completed. If the user press outgoing button, the following message will appear:

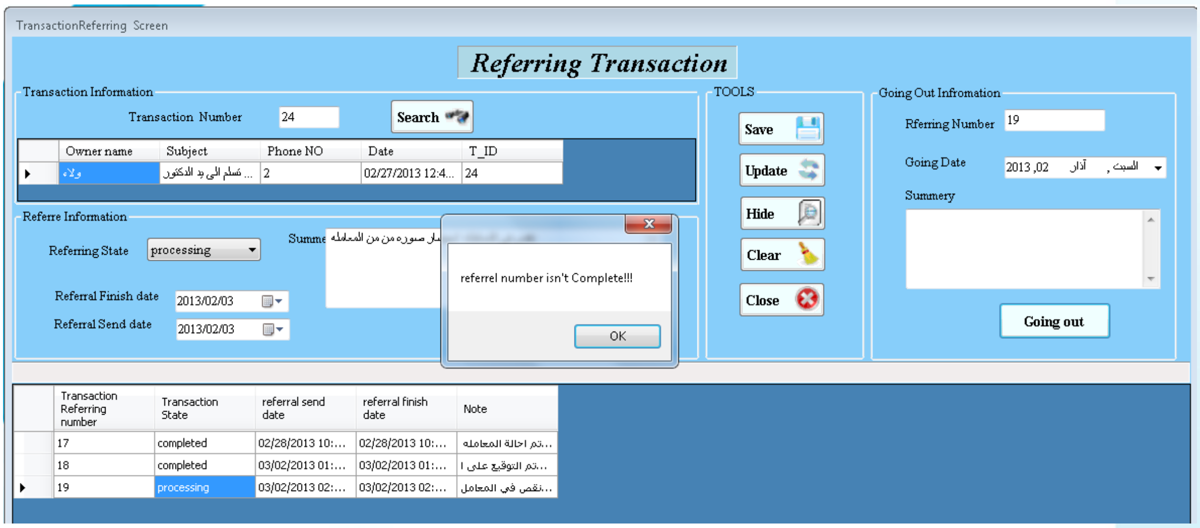


Figure 4.35 Transaction referring screen.

When the user dosen't enter the transaction number, the error providor message will appear to remmber the user.

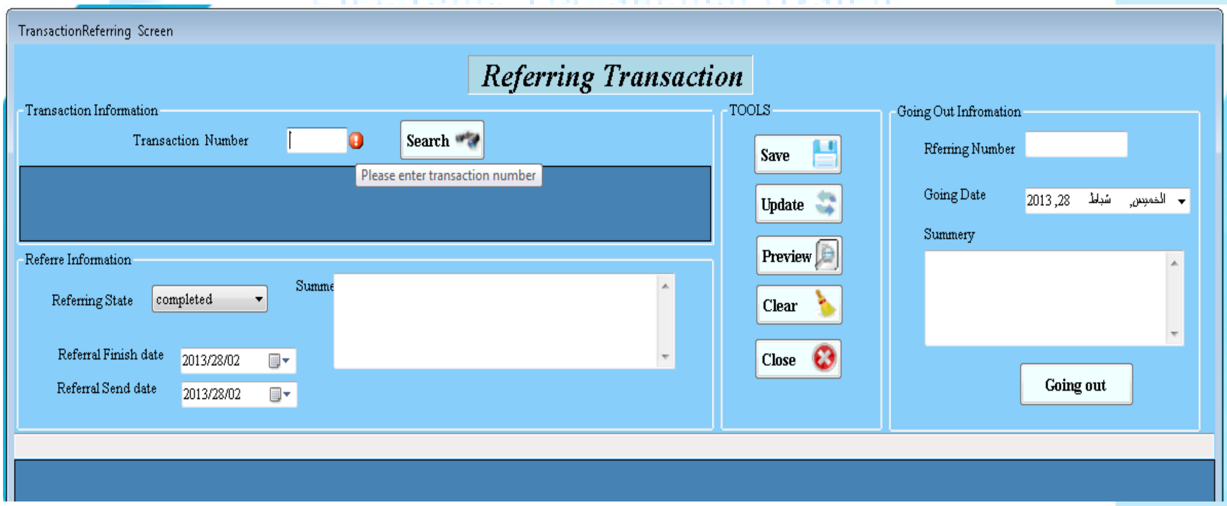


Figure 4.36 Transaction referring screen.

4.2.2.3.4 General Outgoing Transaction:

After receiving audience management transaction after passing managements, depending on the type of transaction, the competent employee opens the screen for registration general outgoing .

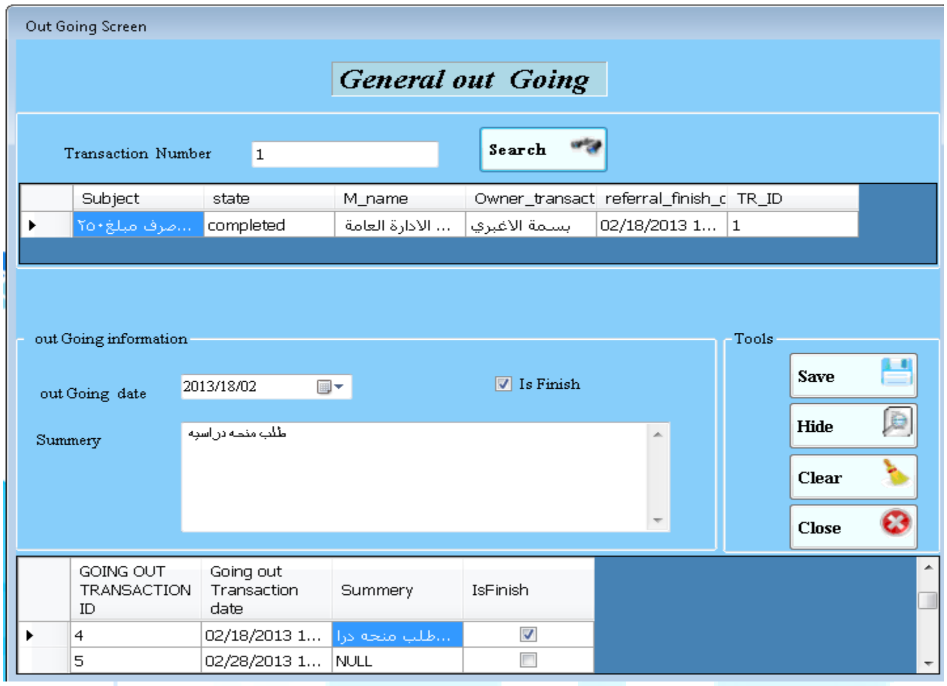


Figure 4.37 General Outgoing Transaction.

4.2.2.3.5 Giving transaction:

Completed transactions are delivered in audience management where the benefiticiary comes to receive transaction through interducing the eviednce of the competent. Employee takes number of transaction to make sure that the transaction has become finally issued, and after making sure of that, then register transaction delivers data and saves it.

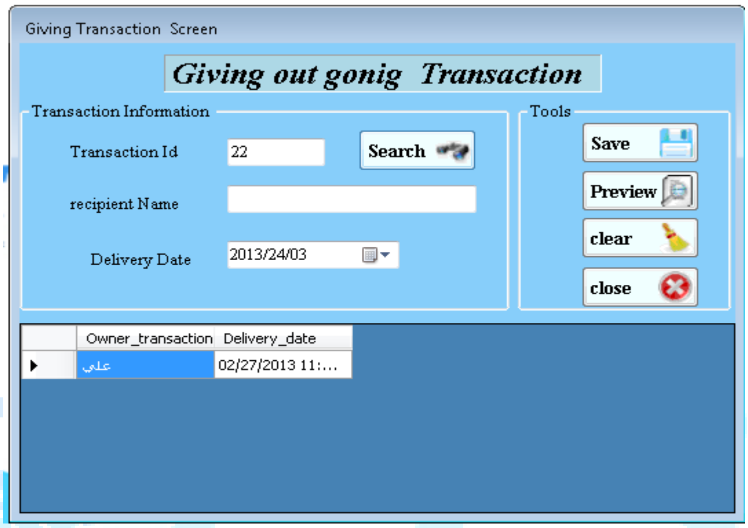


Figure 4.38 Giving Outgoing Transaction.

If owner of transaction wants to take his/him transaction once agin and it is delivered ,the follwing message will appear.

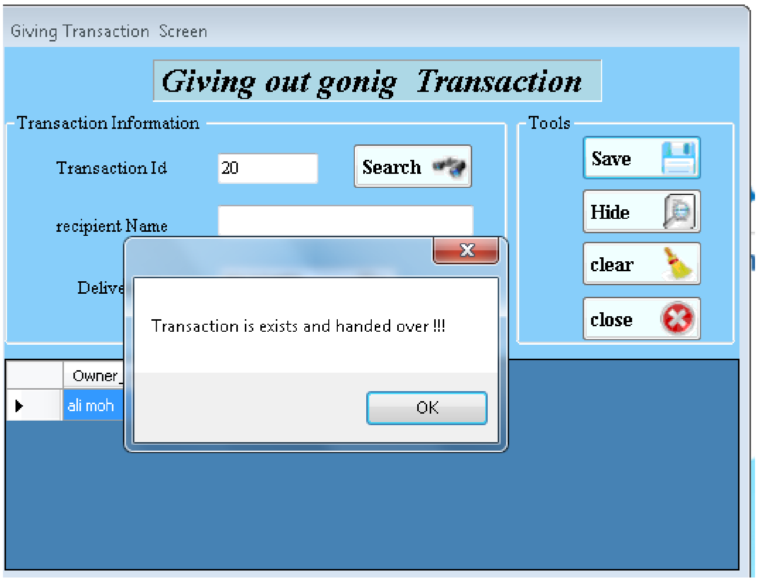


Figure 4.39 Giving Outgoing Transaction screen.

If the user doesn't enter transaction number, an error providor message will appear to remember the user.



Figure 4.40 Giving Outgoing Transaction.

4.2.2.3.6 Visitor:

This screen is responsible for the registration visitor information within the premises of the Presidency of the University.

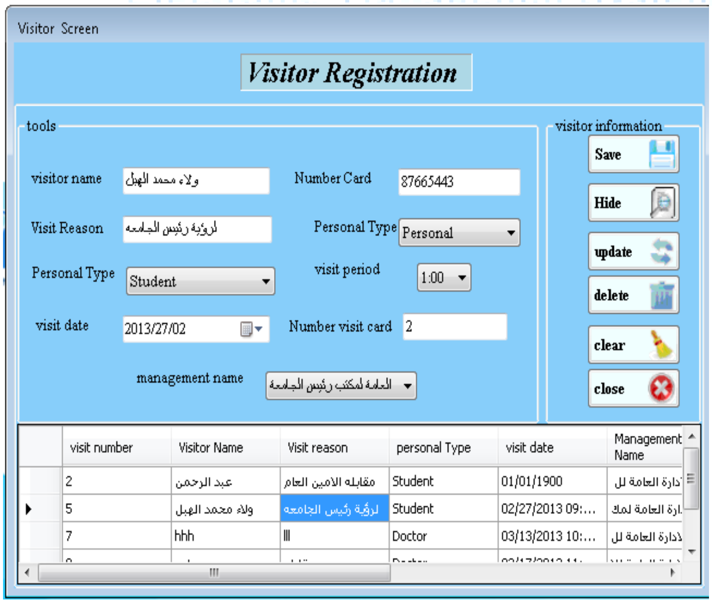


Figure 4.41 Visitor Screen.

4.2.2.4 Coding menu:

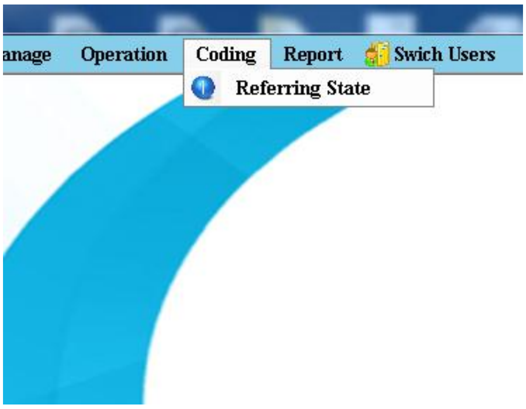


Figure 4.42 coding menu

This Screen is an encoded screen so new case referrals can be added or old referrals can be deleted.

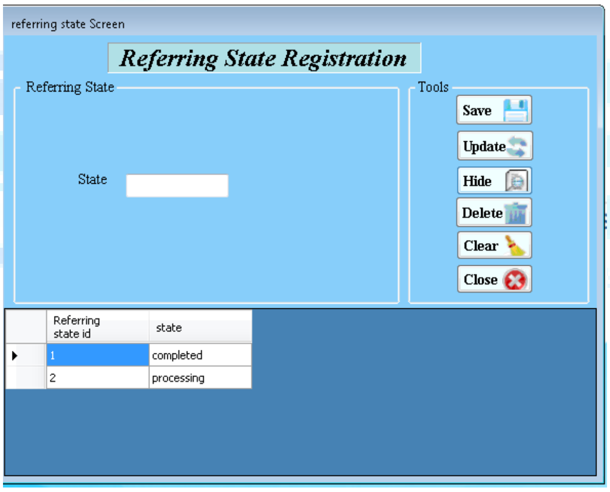


Figure 4.43 referring state screen

4.2.2.5 Report menu:

This menu contains reports.

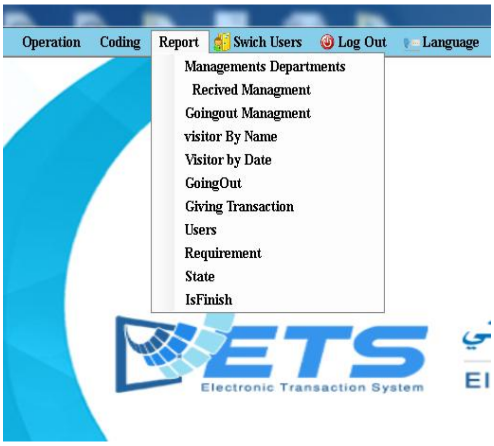


Figure 4.44 report menu

1. Report of managment and department



Figure 4.45 management and department report

2. Report of visitor by name



Figure 4.46 Visitor report

3. Report ofcondaction sub transaction



Figure 4.47 condition sub transaction report

4. Report of visitor by date



Figure 4.48 visitor report

5. Report of transaction isfinish.

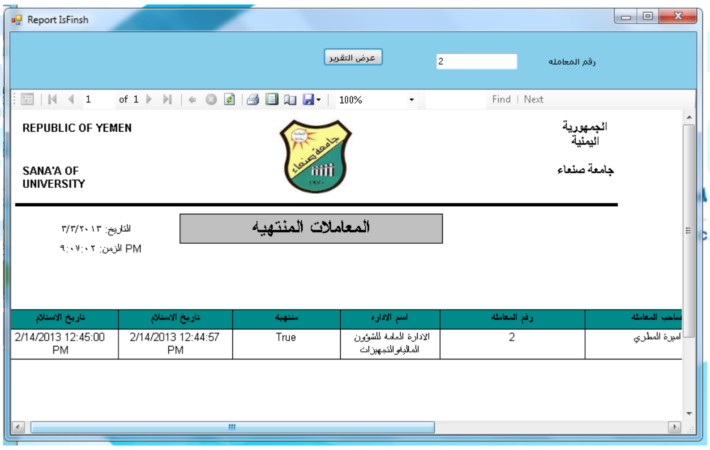


Figure 4.49 finish transaction

6. Report of management outgoing:



Figure 4.50 outgoing manaegement report

7. Report of state of transaction:

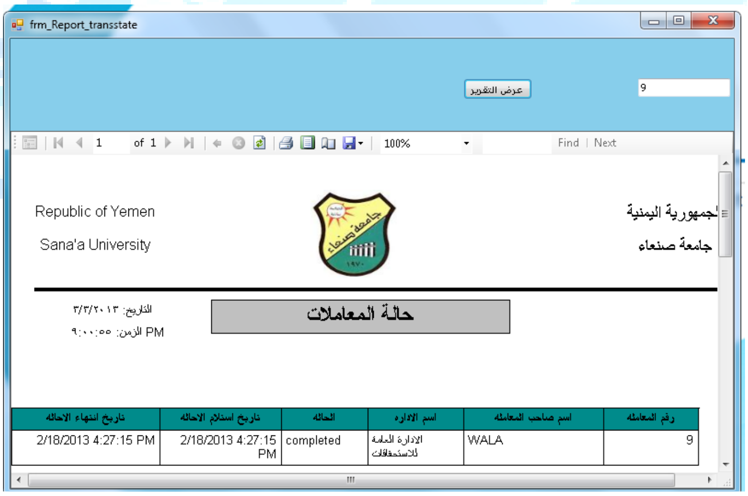


Figure 4.51 state of transaction report

4.2.2.6 Switch user:

From this menu the user can switch to the login and enter another user .



Figure 4.52 rswitch user menu

4.2.2.7 Log Out :

From this menu the user exit from system.

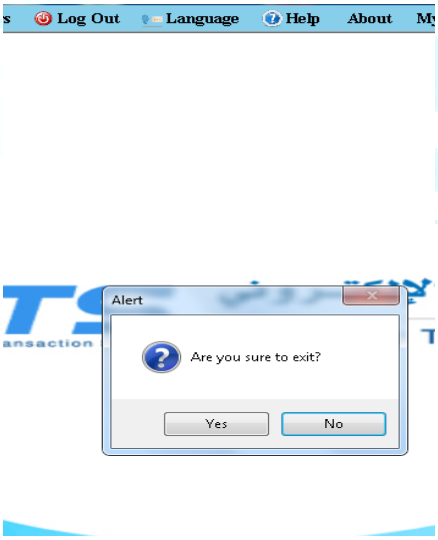


Figure 4.53 log out menu

4.2.2.8 Language:

From this menu the user can choose which language of the system to use English interface or Arabic interface.



Figure 4.54 language in English screen



Figure 4.55 language in Arabic screen

4.2.2.9 Help:

From this menu if user doesn't know how to work with system, or to know about it, just open help.

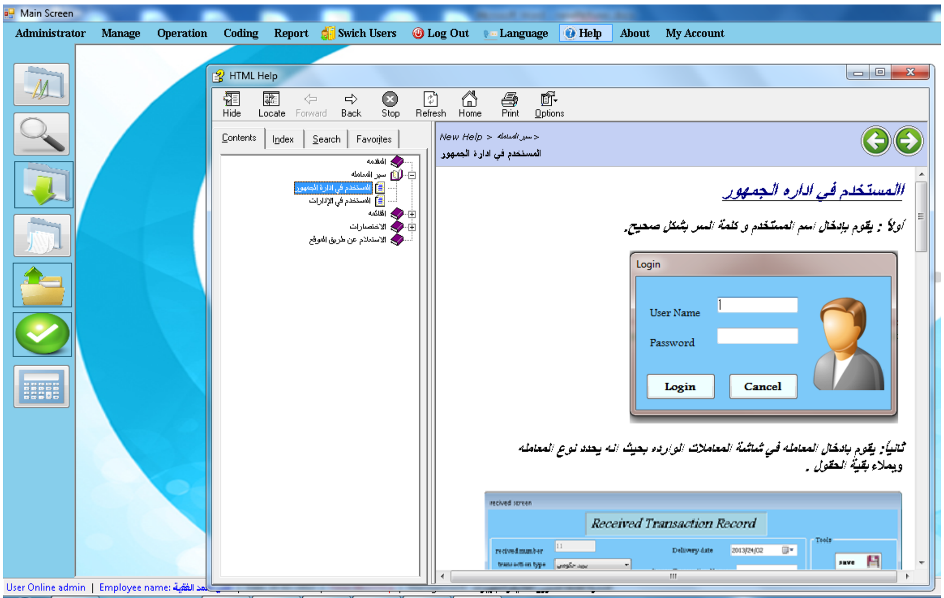


Figure 4.56 help menu

4.2.2.10 Change my account:

This screen if user want to change his/her password or update the employee name .

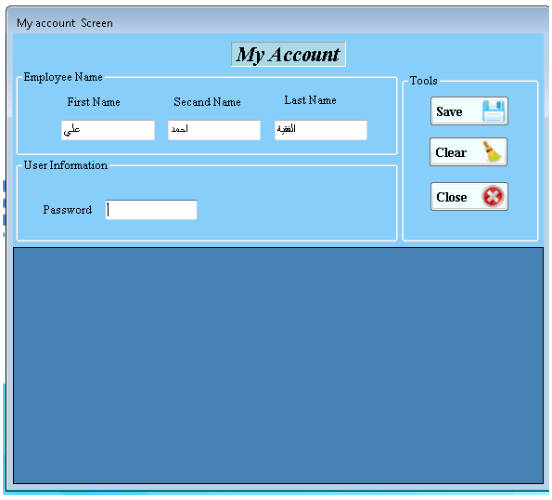


Figure 4.57 change my avvount screen

4.2.2.11 Search Transaction Screen :

From this screen you can searh tranascation with more one way.

1- Search transaction by transaction number.

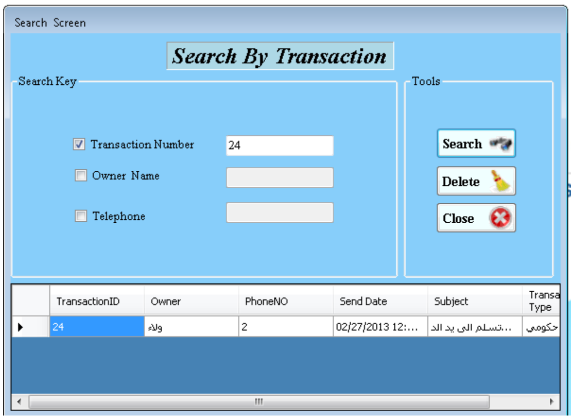


Figure 4.58 search screen

2- Search transaction by owner transaction name.

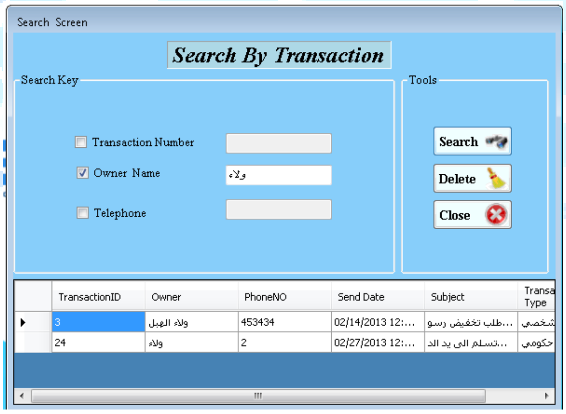


Figure 4.59 search screen

3- Search transaction bytelephone number .

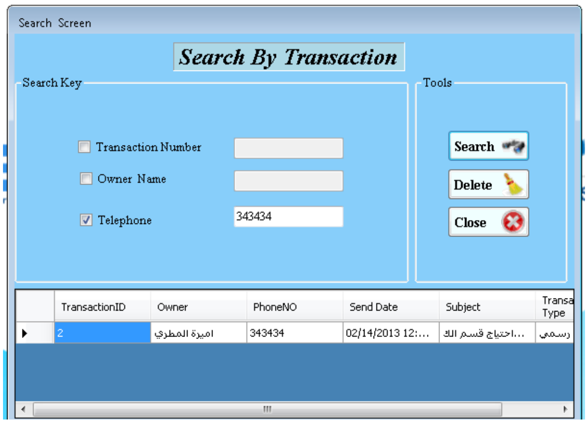


Figure 4.60 search screen

4.2.3 Webpage:

From this webpage the benefiticiary can query the state of his/her transaction by entering transaction number and press result button.

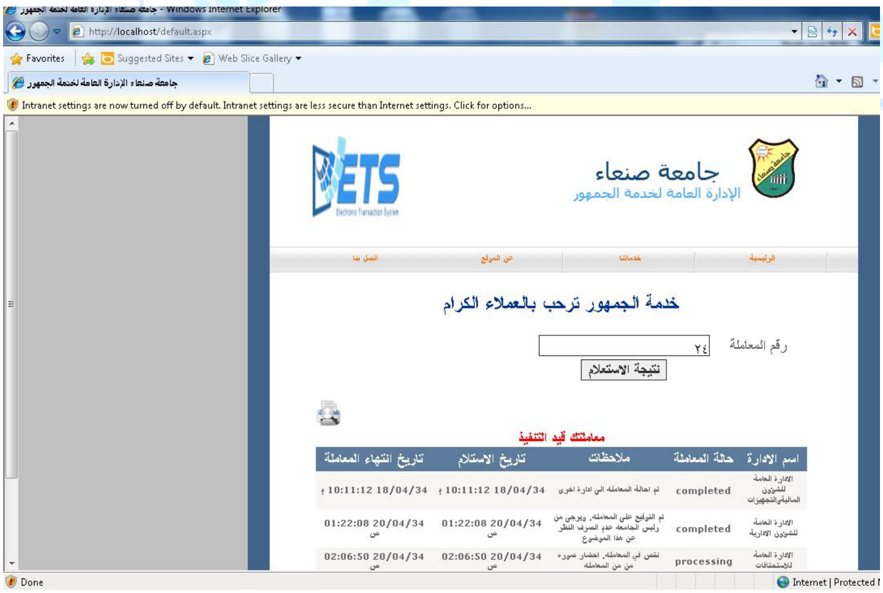


Figure 4.61 webpage

4.3 The Codes:

```
publicpartialclassfrm_RecivedTransaction : Form {
cls_GUI gui = newcls_GUI();
cls_DB c = newcls_DB();
staticstring ID = null;
publicstaticstring RID = null;
staticint Autho_others = 0;
public frm_RecivedTransaction()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
}
privatevoid btn_save_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
 {try
{errorProvider1.Dispose();
if (cmb_transType.SelectedIndex > -1 &&
   cmb_consignee.SelectedIndex > -1
   &&cmb_send_authority.SelectedIndex > -1
   &&txt_subject.Text.Trim().Length == 0 &&
   txt_owner.Text.Trim().Length == 0 &&
   txt_pho_no.Text.Trim().Length == 0 &&
   txt_attach.Text.Trim().Length == 0 &&
   txt_RF_id.Text.Trim().Length == 0 &&
   txt_notes.Text.Trim().Length == 0)
 {             errorProvider1.SetError(txt_subject,
   "Please write subject!!");
                    errorProvider1.SetError(txt_owner,
   "Please fill woner name!!");
                    errorProvider1.SetError(txt_pho_no,
   "Please fill phone number!!");
                    errorProvider1.SetError(txt_attach,
   "Please write attachment number!!");
```

```
                    errorProvider1.SetError(txt_RF_id,
    "Please fill reference number!!");
                    errorProvider1.SetError(txt_notes,
    "Please fill note!!");
                    errorProvider1.SetError(cmb_consignee,
    "Please select the going to sending!!");

    errorProvider1.SetError(cmb_send_authority, "Please
    select the sended authority!!");
                    errorProvider1.SetError(cmb_transType,
    "Please select transaction  type!!");
txt_subject.Focus();
 }
else
{
bool t =
    c.InsertRecivedTransaction(cmb_consignee.SelectedValue.
    ToString(), frm_login.useid,
    cmb_transType.SelectedValue.ToString(),
    cmb_send_authority.SelectedValue.ToString(),
    txt_subject.Text, txt_owner.Text, txt_pho_no.Text,
    txt_attach.Text, reference_d.Value, txt_RF_id.Text,
    receiptdate.Value, delivary_date.Value, txt_notes.Text,
    txt_Reci_no.Text);
if (t == true)//if(t)
{

    c.Update_Recived_ID_Managements(frm_login.mid,
    txt_Reci_no.Text);
DataTable trid = c.GetRecivedTransactionID();
 RID = trid.Rows[0][0].ToString();
```

```
c.InsertMonitor("save", "ReceivedTransaction",
    frm_login.useid);
string s = "One record inserted ";
s += "\nRecivedTransactionID=" + RID; MessageBox.Show(s);}
else
MessageBox.Show("error");}
Clear(); } catch (Exception ex) { }}
```

Preview code:

```
privatevoid btn_show_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
try
            {
string btnameS = null;
string btnameH = null;
if (frm_main.lang == true)
            {
                btnameS = "عرض";
                btnameH = "إخفاء";
            }
else
            {
                btnameS = "Preview";
                btnameH = "Hide";
            }
if (btn_show.Text == "Preview" || btn_show.Text == "عرض")
            {

                dgv_Trans.DataSource =
    c.ShowRecivedTransaction(frm_login.mid);
    dgv_Trans.Columns[1].Visible = false;
```

```
   dgv_Trans.Columns[3].Visible = false
   dgv_Trans.Columns[4].Visible = false;
dgv_Trans.Columns[6].Visible = false;
btn_show.Text = btnameH;}
else
{if (btn_show.Text == "Hide" || btn_show.Text == "إخفاء")
dgv_Trans.DataSource = null;
 btn_show.Text = btnameS;
Clear();}}
catch (Exception ex) { MessageBox.Show(ex.Message); }

        }
update code:
privatevoid btn_update_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{errorProvider1.Dispose();
if (ID != null)
{if (txt_MName.Text.Trim().Length > 0 &&
   txt_Mgrname.Text.Trim().Length > 0 &&
   txt_Reci_no.Text.Trim().Length > 0)
{if (c.UpdateManagements(ID, txt_MName.Text,
   txt_Mgrname.Text, txt_Reci_no.Text) == true)
{if (frm_main.lang == true)
MessageBox.Show("تم تعديل السجل");
else
MessageBox.Show("One record Updated");}
else
{if (frm_main.lang == true)
MessageBox.Show("خطأ");
else
MessageBox.Show("error");
}}
```

```
else
{
                    errorProvider1.SetError(txt_MName,
   "Please fill management name!!");
txt_MName.Focus();  errorProvider1.SetError(txt_Mgrname,
   "Please fill manager name!!"); }
} else
{ if (frm_main.lang == true)
MessageBox.Show("الرجاء قم باختيارالبيانات");
else
MessageBox.Show("Please select data!!!");}
Clear();}

Delete code:
privatevoid btn_delete_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{if (ID != null)
{if (frm_main.lang == true)
MessageBox.Show("اسمالادارهموجود");
else
if(MessageBox.Show("Are you sure to delete this
   record?","Alert",MessageBoxButtons.YesNo,MessageBoxIcon
   .Question,MessageBoxDefaultButton.Button2)==DialogResul
   t.Yes)
{if(c.DeleteManagements(ID)==true)  MessageBox.Show("one
   record delete");
else
MessageBox.Show("Erorr");
}}
else
if (frm_main.lang == true)
   MessageBox.Show("الرجاءقمباختيارالبيانات");
```

```
else
MessageBox.Show("Please select data!!!"); }
```

Code in loade:

```
privatevoid frm_Menagements_Load(object sender, EventArgs
   e)
{gui.SetImageOnButton(btn_save, btn_update, btn_delete,
   btn_clear, btn_close, btn_show);
if (frm_main.lang == true)
SetArabic();
else
 SetEng();}

void SetArabic()
{this.RightToLeft = RightToLeft.Yes;
this.Text = "شاشة الإدارات";
btn_save.Text = "حفظ";
            btn_show.Text = "عرض";
            btn_update.Text = "تعديل";
            btn_delete.Text = " حذف";
            btn_clear.Text = "مسح";
            btn_close.Text = "اغلاق";
            label1.Text = "اسمالإداره   ";
            label2.Text = "اسمالمدير";
            label3.Text = "رقمالوارد";
            groupBox1.Text = "معلوماتالإداره";
            label10.Text = "تسجيلالإدارات";
            groupBox2.Text = "الأدوات";

void SetEng()
{ this.RightToLeft = RightToLeft.No;
```

```
this.Text = "Mangament  Screen";
            btn_save.Text = "Save";
            btn_show.Text = "Preview";
            btn_update.Text = "Update";
            btn_delete.Text = "Delete";
            btn_clear.Text = "Clear";
            btn_close.Text = "Close";
            label1.Text = " Management Name ";
            label2.Text = "Manager Name";
            label3.Text = "Recived number";
            groupBox1.Text = " Managment Information";
groupBox2.Text = "Tools";}
```

Code for giving transaction:

```
privatevoid btn_S_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
errorProvider1.Dispose();
if (txt_tid.Text.Trim().Length > 0 )
{DataTable t = c.GetData("SELECT
   tbl_ReceivedTransaction.Owner_transaction,tbl_ReceivedT
   ransaction.Delivery_date FROM
   tbl_Goingout_transaction INNER JOIN
   tbl_ReceivedTransaction ON
   tbl_Goingout_transaction.T_ID =
   tbl_ReceivedTransaction.T_ID WHERE
   (tbl_Goingout_transaction.IsFinish = 1) AND
   (tbl_Goingout_transaction.T_ID = " + txt_tid.Text +
   ")");

if (t.Rows.Count > 0)
 { dgv_giving.DataSource = t;
```

```
IsSave = true;}
Else
 { dgv_giving.DataSource = null;
IsSave = false;
MessageBox.Show("Transaction isn't
   finish","تـنبيـة",MessageBoxButtons.OK,MessageBoxIcon.Sto
   p);}}
Else
{dgv_giving.DataSource = null;
txt_tid.Focus();
 errorProvider1.SetError(txt_tid, "Please enter
   transaction number"); }}
```

outgoing management code:

```
privatevoid button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{errorProvider1.Dispose();
if (txt_referr.Text.Trim().Length == 0)
{errorProvider1.SetError(txt_referr, "Please fill
   referrel number  !!");
 txt_referr.Focus();
 }
else
 {
DataTable  i =
   c.IsExistSPGoingoutManagement(txt_referr.Text,
   frm_login.mid);
if (i.Rows.Count == 0)
{ DataTable a = c.GetData("SELECT
   tbl_TransactionReferring.TR_ID  FROM
   tbl_ReferringState INNER JOIN
   tbl_TransactionReferring ON
```

```
    tbl_ReferringState.Rstate_ID =
    tbl_TransactionReferring.Rstate_ID WHERE
    (tbl_ReferringState.state = N'Completed') AND
    (tbl_TransactionReferring.TR_ID ="+txt_referr.Text
    +")");
if (a.Rows.Count > 0)
{
bool t = c.Insertgoingout_managment(dateTimePicker1.Value,
    txt_sumary.Text, txt_referr.Text, frm_login.mid);
if (t == true)
 {
c.InsertMonitor("save", "Going Out Transaction",
    frm_login.useid);
MessageBox.Show("One record inserted");
}else
MessageBox.Show("error");
}
else
MessageBox.Show("referrel number isn't Complete!!!"); }
else
MessageBox.Show("referrel number is going!!!");
}Clear(); }
```

Chapter Five

Conclusion

1- Conclusion
2- Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion:

After executing the project we found that we achieved most of the goals that we selected, so the system will be able to apply the following:-

- Facilitate work flow of transaction via converting the manual system to electronic system
- To avoid and reduce adminstrative corruption, and also to reduce direct dealing between the benefiticiary with employee in order to avoid bribery and squabbling.
- The employee can make reports.
- The system can monitor all operations occured by any employee.
- Support two languages, Arabic and English.
- Easy query about transaction by webpage.

5.2 Recommendations:

1- Establish connecting network all centers and colleges.

2- Developing SMS service.

3- Training system users.

4- Periodically maintenance.

5- Backup for database.

6- Developing webpage for audience service management.

7-" Scanning the documents" can be easily transferred electronically between administrations and reducing the huge number of paperwork.

REFERENCES

[1] Kendall,Kenneth E. and Julie E. (2011) — 8th ed."*Systems analysis and design*."New Jersey 07458.

[2] Fahmy, S., and Brown, J."*How Many Stops in a One-Stop Shop*?"A Review of Recent Developments in Business Registration, Washington, D.C 20433.: The World Bank Group, Decembr2009.

[3] http://www.iconfinder.com

[4] http://www.csharp-station.com/

[5] http://www.microsoft.com/express/vcsharp…

Appendixes

Apendixes(A):data gathering

The interview

First the interview in the Ministry of Finance

In the beginning ,the interview was with Ms. Belqees the manager, so we asked her some questions about their system and their job in general.

Here some points which has been focused on :

Q: What are the reasons to apply this electronic system?

A : To make the system deal with the transactions in a more easier way, also to stop friction between the citizens and the employees and to reduce the corruption in our foundations.

Also easier to contact the citizen by his phone.

Q: What are the obstacles?

A: None.

We asked another employee about the automatic system then he explained the FRONTAGE SYSTEM that includes the subsidary windows and all lists inside also how the transactions go on throughout the FRONTAGE SYSTEM

Secondly ;the interview in Presidency of the University :



In the beginning the interview was with Ms. Fathia the Manager of the Continuation Section.

We asked her about the system which they work by, but the answer was there is none.

Because the work is in manual and traditional way.

So we offered them our project and they welcomed the idea.

After that we started to ask about the obstacles which they face in their job, and what is their imagination about the system here some of their answers:

First she clarified the sort of transactions such as official, personal, and external.

Also how the transaction goes on? She said "it finishes with the manual and traditional way and they give the citizen a bond.

She talked about how that they have envoys to distribute the transactions too.

<u>The obstacles</u>: there is no computers, no networks ,and no suitable website.

All they have is a computer with EXCEL and WORD system

only.

The current problems are as follow:

1- No one knows where the transaction is. If the record is lost then the transaction would be lost.

2- There is no order or arrangement for transaction also there is no direct transactions

Then we went to the previous manager Mr. Abdulla Othman the one who founded the public service; now he is the general manager of the administrative affair. We asked him why this project hasn't been achieved, his answers were as follow;

There are no material support and no moral support also.

He added " We do what we can, we offered the project and demanded to execute it but nothing happened.

He gave us some advice, instructions, and explanations about their job.



Then we interviewed with the current general manger of the public service Mr.Mohammed AL-Mohanadi he gave us essential information about the nature of their job and how they did their work.



Some of Questions in interviews :

- What are transaction types?

Transaction types:

1- Formality transaction.
2- Personality transaction.
3- Governmental transaction.

- How is the transaction working flow?

First the formality transaction that comes from every college and position, after that making sure from enclosures ; for example management competent act writing in the record (Alserki) formality post.

- Do you give the owner of transaction an evidence?

Yes.

- Is thebenefiticiaryable to inquire about transaction?

Yes, benefiticiaryasks for transaction in the web site or by phone.

- How long has this application been used in the public services?

Two years, from 1/7/2010 till today.

- Is delegate find per management private?

Yes, he is.

- What take place the after transaction receiving?

Continuation of the transaction according to competencies' direction .

- Do you monitor transactions in the public service?

Yes, find the monitor of the transaction.

- How can you return transaction to public service?

Deliver the transaction by the delegate.

- What are the constraints that are found in the public management?

Constraints:

1-unavailable devices and computers nor networks, and location is not proper (Not wide).

2-unavailable employees with expert in technology and academia.

3-Simple system found as (Excel).

- What are problem in the current system?

1- No knowledge about the transfer of the transaction.
2- Losing the Alserki if the transaction is lost.
3- The transaction sort doesn't come direct.

- What are the goals of the system?

1- Easy transaction workflow
2- Less amount of time and effort.

3- Working by technology forms.

❖ What are the managements in public service that are found?

➢ General service public management:

- General management.
- The deservedly.
- University presidency.
- The Statistics.
- The projects.
- The services.
- The finance service.
- Statutory affairs.
- The management affairs.
- The academia affairs.
- The general relations.

❖ What's the system workflow in the finance ministry?

First: transaction receiving.

Second: documents check and review work.

Third: data writing, take phone number that transfer.

Four: to take out (transaction to refer to) and to enclose with transaction orphan receiving the paper to the transaction owner, determine transaction receiving date.

Fife: transaction conversion to competencies direction.

❖ What are the main needs and reasons of the ministry to start this system?

simplifying the transaction workflow, and avoiding friction between benefiticiaryand employees.

- How is the transaction processing?

By the point (General Outgoing).

- Who supported the building of public services?

This ministry council Supported the building of public services

- Do you find guide?

Yes, performances guide; example teacher and student.

Apendixes(B):setup

To installat the programe to your computer you shud to follow these setpes

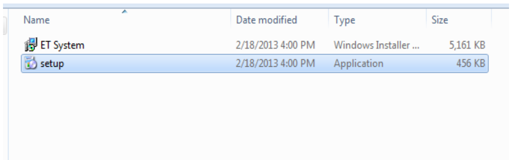
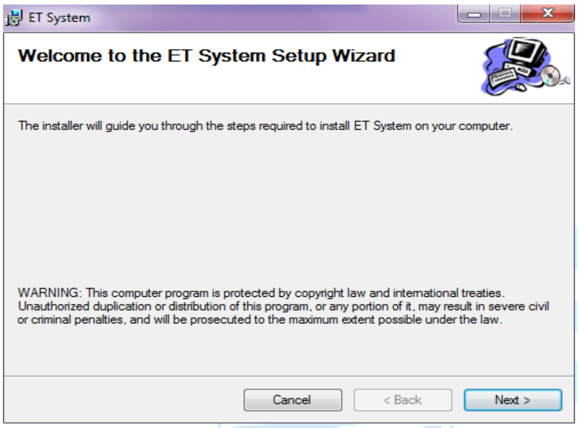


Figure 1



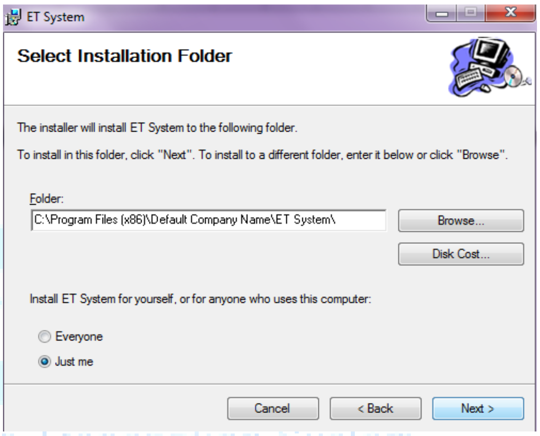
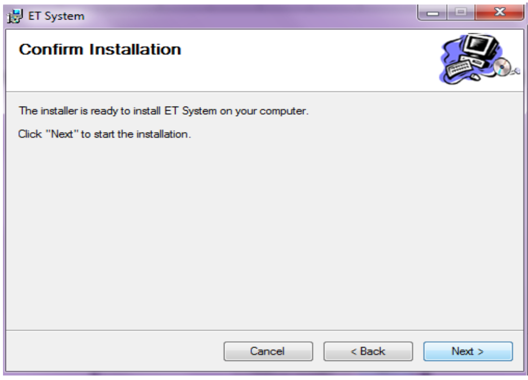


Figure 2Figure 3



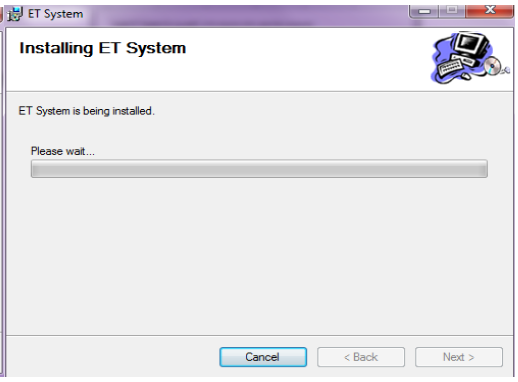


Figure 4Figure 5

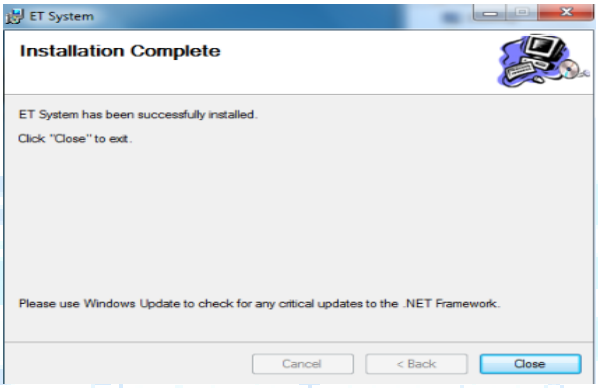


Figure 6

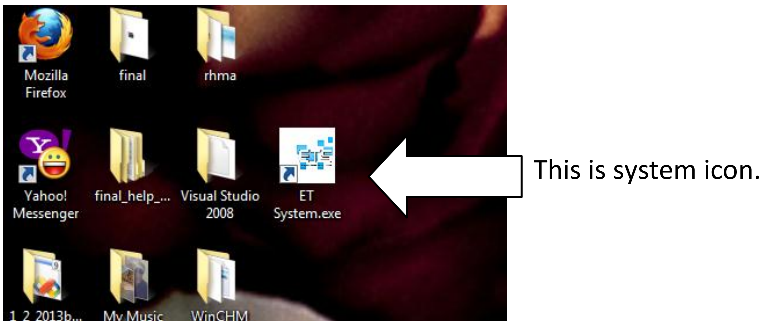


Figure 7